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A COMPENDIUM
OF
PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR



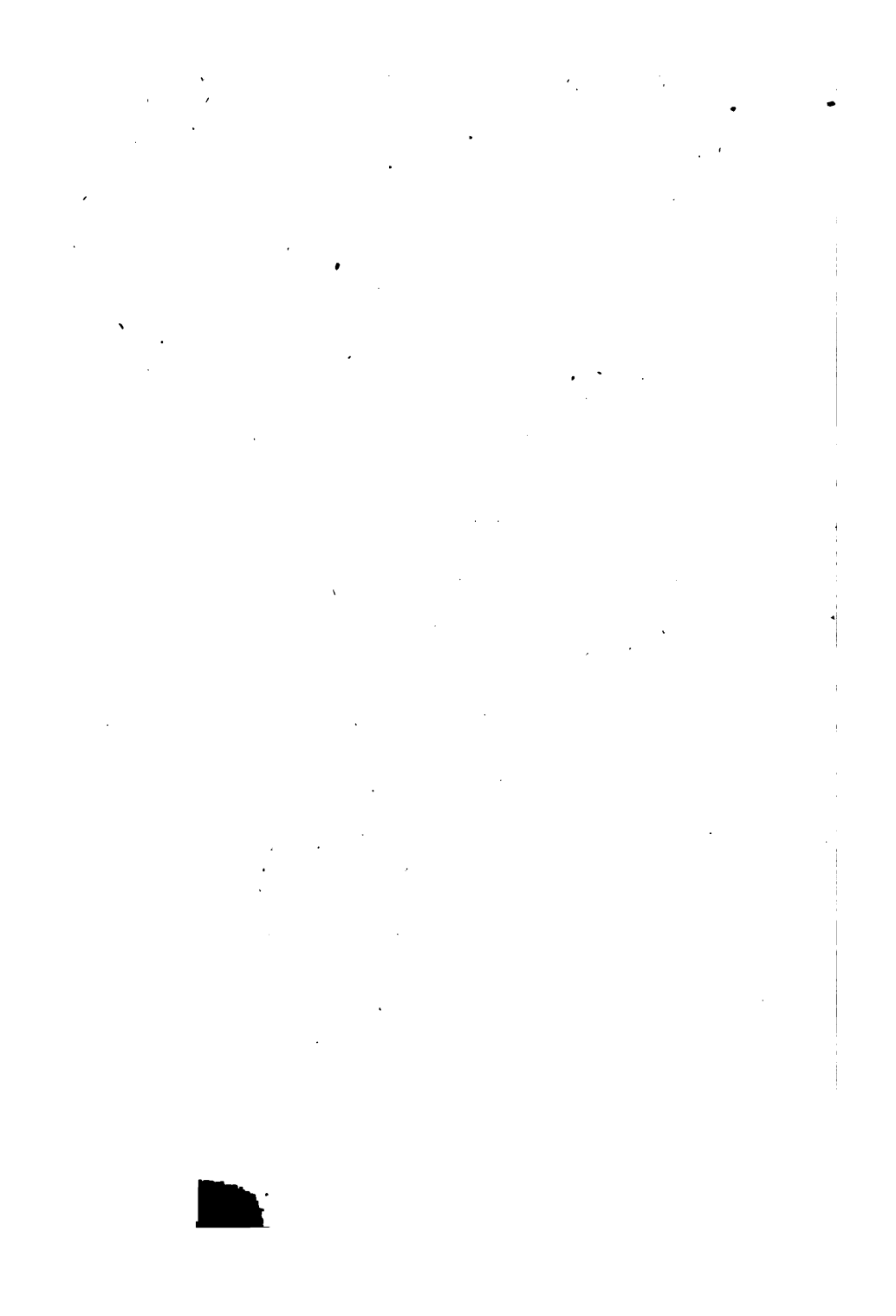
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A COMPENDIUM
OF
PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR.



A COMPENDIUM
OF
PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR,

FROM THE PORTUGUESE (ELEVENTH EDITION) OF
C. A. DE FIGUEIREDO VIEIRA, AND THE
GRAMMARS OF CONSTANCIO, VIEIRA,
AND OTHERS.

BY
A. KINLOCH,
LATE CAPTAIN 36TH REGT.

REVISED BY
A. J. DOS REIS,
PROFESSOR OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES, BIRKBECK INSTITUTE.

..... *A grammatica o alieira de toda a historica e logica, a primaria
condição de todo o discurso, e a indispensavel argumassa de todo o edificio
de sciencia.*—(O SR. CASTILHO NO PROLOGO DAS METAPHOROSES.)



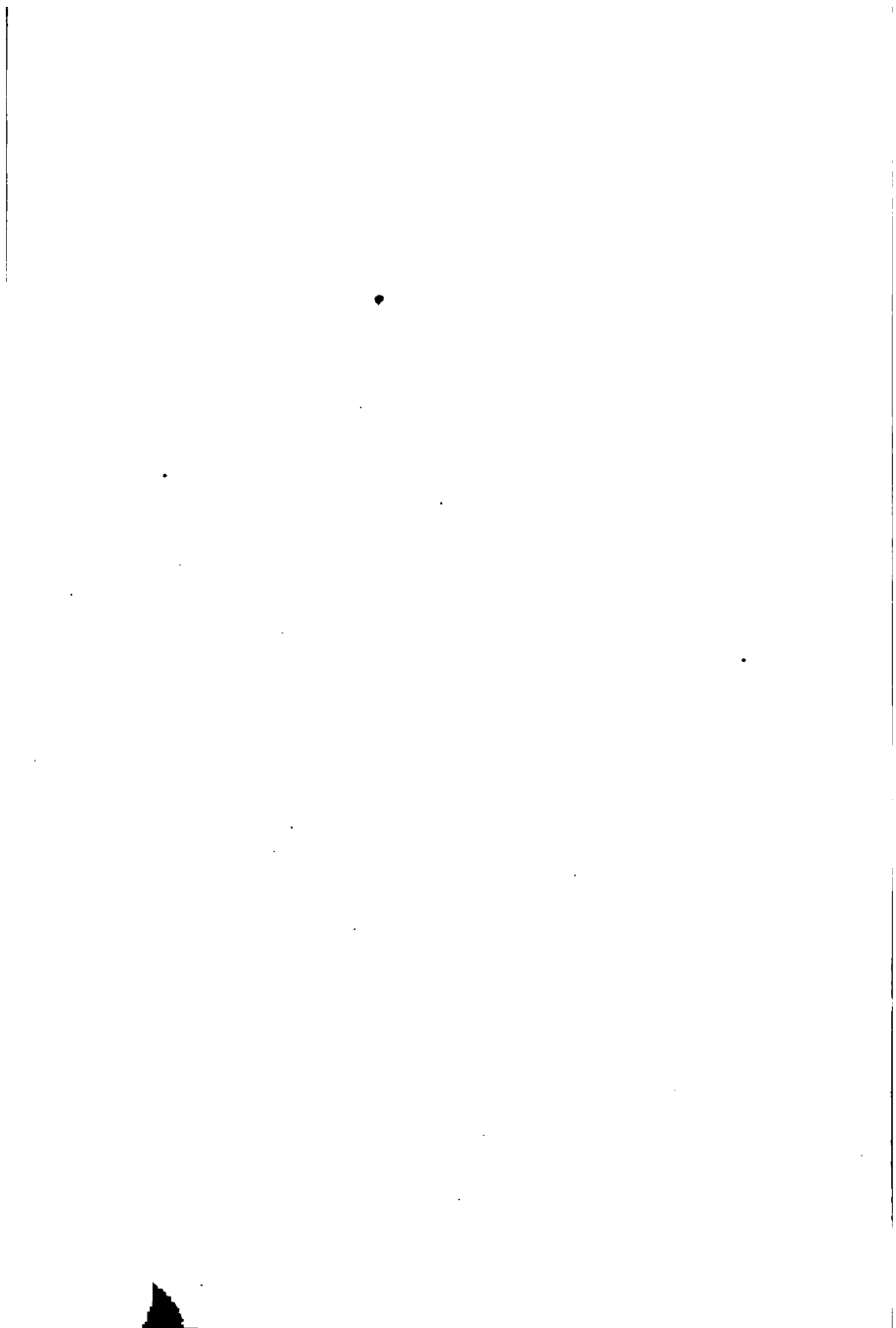
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P R E F A C E.

A COMPOUND of the Latin, Teutonic, and Arabic, and not, as it has been somewhat disparagingly termed,¹ a *boneless Castilian*, the Portuguese language may be regarded as a Galician, rather than, so to speak, a really Spanish dialect.

To English students it is comparatively but little known ; indeed, an acquaintance with Portuguese is the exception rather than the rule amongst such scholars. Considering, however, that the little kingdom of Portugal, once our faithful ally in a great war, has still some possessions in India, China, and Africa (East and West), and that the language is spoken in the Azores and Madeiras, the Cape de Verd Islands, and the great empire of Brazil, moreover that, though lacking the richness and power of Spanish, it forms perhaps a better conversational medium, its attainment should not be deemed altogether unprofitable.

Lusitania, it is true, has not been prolific of very many great men : still it has had its Albu-

¹ Sismondi.

querque, its Pombal, and its Camoens;¹ whilst Ribeyro, Ferreyra, Bernaldes, Sá de Miranda, Meneses, Vicente, Castro, Caminha, Corterreal, Vasconcellos, Lobo, Faria y Sousa, and Countess Vimeiro, as poets; and Barros, Castanheda, de Brito, Herculano, Marques, Couto, Freire, etc., as historians and authors, have, with others of their countrymen in past years, a recognized title to literary fame.

The Portuguese savans and literati of later days, notably Bocage, Manoel, Gonzaga, Macedo, Silva, and a few others, have likewise claims to distinction; nor must the labours of Vieyra, Constancio, and Figueiredo Vieira, as grammarians and lexicographers, be lightly regarded.

Possibly, therefore, the present unpretending little treatise on the Elements of Portuguese Grammar, though scarcely more than a compilation and abridgment from the Portuguese, may not be without use to the intending student, whether such be the roving Englishman so surely to be encountered in every clime, or the less restless scholar whom the *res angusta domi*, or other causes, retain at home.

LONDON, 1st June, 1876.

¹ It might also be said its Vasco de Gama.

PRONUNCIATION OF PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese Alphabet is composed of 25 letters,¹ as follows:

a pronounced	<i>ah.</i>	n pronounced	<i>enay.</i>
b	„ <i>bay.</i>	o	„ <i>o.</i>
c	„ <i>say.</i>	p	„ <i>pay.</i>
d	„ <i>day.</i>	q	„ <i>kay.</i>
e	„ <i>ai.</i>	r	„ <i>erray.</i>
f	„ <i>effay.</i>	s	„ <i>essay.</i>
g	„ <i>jay.</i>	t	„ <i>tay.</i>
h	„ <i>aghañ.</i>	u	„ <i>oo.</i>
i	„ <i>ee.</i>	v	„ <i>vay.</i>
j	„ <i>ji.</i>	x	„ <i>shees.</i>
k	„ <i>kah.</i>	y	„ <i>ypsilon.</i>
l	„ <i>ellay.</i>	z	„ <i>zea.</i>
m	„ <i>emmay.</i>		

¹ Constancio and P. de Souza. According to Vieyra (Portuguese Grammar) of 24 only. He ignores the letter *k*, which is in fact used only for foreign words or proper names introduced into the Portuguese language.

ERRATA.

Page 5, note, for *Sur*. Constancio, etc., read *Snr.*, etc.

„ 51, line 4, for *after*, read *before*.

„ 51, „ 10, *despes* in ordinary type.

„ 52, „ 16, insert after *meças*, *meça*.

„ 59, „ 11, for *ja*, already, read *já*.

„ 63, „ 19, for *complement adjective*, read *objective complement*.

„ 76, „ 11, for *substantives* read *superlatives*.

„ 79, last line, for *el*, read *ol*.

INTRODUCTION.

GRAMMAR is the science or art of properly expressing words.

It is divided into *general*, and *particular* or *special grammar*.

Grammar in *general* is the exponent of the principles common to, or general in, all languages.

Grammar, in respect to any particular language, is the art of speaking or writing that tongue correctly ; for example :

The Portuguese Grammar is the art of writing or speaking correctly the Portuguese language.

It is divided into four parts, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, *Prosody*, and *Orthography*.

Etymology explains the nature and property of words.

Syntax teaches the composition of correct phraseology.

Prosody teaches the correct pronunciation and accent of words.

Orthography teaches the "correct writing and reading" of words, and the use of punctuation.

Sentences are the expression of an opinion. They are composed of words, and these again of syllables.

A *syllable* is the sound represented by one or more letters, pronounced in one single utterance ; Example : *a be-lha*.¹

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels in one syllable ; ex. : *lei*.

Words, according to their employment in speech, are divided into seven classes,² denominated parts of speech ; that is to say, the *noun substantive*, the *adjective*, *verb*, *preposition*, *adverb*, *conjunction*, and *interjection*.

¹ Letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. Vowels are those which by themselves alone can form a perfect sound : such are the letters *a, e, i, o, u, y*. All other letters are styled *consonants*, because they cannot be pronounced without the aid of some vowel.

Now, when two vowels are joined together, so that their sounds are, as it were, confounded, the one being long and predominant, the other being short, or even mute, they are called *diphthongs*. These, in Portuguese, are *ae, ai, ay ; ao, au ; ei, ey, eo, eu ; io, iu ; oe, oi, oy, ou ; ue, ui, uy*. There are then eight diphthongs, which may be written in the whole of the eighteen modes here denoted.

The vowel or diphthong joined to the letters *m, n*, or to the syllable *til*, is called a *nasal* vowel or diphthong. Examples are the first syllable of *amparo*, protection, and the last syllable of *coração*, courage.

² Some divide words into nine classes (noun, article, pronoun, verb, participle, preposition, adverb, conjunction, interjection) ; but, according to the best national grammarians, the article, pronoun and participle may be regarded as a species of adjective.

OF ETYMOLOGY.

The Substantive.

Substantives are the words which give names to the persons or things which we presume to exist, or have knowledge of; or they may be corporeal, as *pau*, wood, *pedra*, a stone; or incorporeal, as *virtude*, virtue, *espirito*, spirit.

Substantives are divided into *proper*, *appellative*, and *collective*. *Substantives proper* are those which signify one sole person or thing, as *João*, John, *Roma*, Rome.

Appellative substantives are those which may be applied to many things or persons, as *exercito*, army, *rebanho*, flock.

When *collective substantives* signify only part of a multitude, they are called *partitive*; ex. : *porção*, portion, *parte*, part. The others are called *general collectives*.

Words have certain properties, which are called *declensions*; those of the substantives are five, that is to say, the *signification*, *kind*, *figure*, *gender*, and *number*.

The *signification* of substantives (and of words

in general) consists in the meaning they bear, and may be *natural* or *figurative*; it is *natural* when the words express the same idea as that for which they have been invented; ex.: *o tigre é feroz*, the tiger is ferocious; it is *figurative* when they express a different idea from their primitive meaning; ex.: *Pedro é um tigre*, i.e. Peter is as fierce as a tiger.

Species or *kind* in words consists in being *primitive* or *derivative*. Words are called *primitive* which are not derived from others in the same language; ex.: *pedra*, a stone, *arvore*, a tree; *derivative* when they take their origin from others, as *pedraria*, freestone, *arvoredo*, grove.

The *figure* in words consists in being *simple* or *compound*. The *simple* are those which, if divided, have no meaning, as *mar*, the sea, *beira*, the shore; the *compound* are those which may be divided into complete words, as *beira-mar*, sea-shore.

Gender with substantives is the different form under which is designated the male or the female. The genders are two, the *masculine* and the *feminine*.

Of the masculine gender are words which signify the male; ex.: *homem*, man, *leão*, lion; and of the feminine, those which signify the female; ex.: *mulher*, woman, *leãoa*, lioness.

There are many substantives which, without signifying male or female, are considered, when used, masculine or feminine; ex.: *casa*, house, *fogareiro*, brazier. Those to which, without loss of euphony, can be added the article *o*, may be called masculine; ex.: *o fogareiro*; feminine, those to which may be prefixed the article *a*; ex.: *a casa*.

The names of certain animals are styled *epicene*, which, though masculine or feminine, designate indistinctly the male and female; ex.: *o salmão*, the salmon, *a sardinha*, the sardine. To indicate the sex to which these names refer, we say, for example, *a sardinha macha*,¹ the male sardine, *o salmão femea*, the female salmon; or *o macho da sardinha*, the male of, etc.

The substantives are of *either gender*, which, under one sole form or termination, denote man or woman; ex.: *o martyr*, or *a martyr*, the martyr.

The sex to which substantives belong may, however, be denoted in three modes:

¹ We ask those who may take exception to the use of this word not to condemn it without first consulting the Grammatical Introduction to the Portuguese Dictionary of Sur. Constançio (p. 14, col. 2), and also referring to the observations of this lexicographer and Moraes on the word *-macho*. It is, besides, known that the adjectives in *o* change it into *a*, when they are joined to feminine substantives; we believe, however, that not only reason speaks in our favour, but also practice: "*Quem ponet arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi*."

1st. By joining to common or epicene nouns some adjective or substantive which declares the sex, as before said.

2nd. By making use of different words, according to the different sex of the individuals named; ex. : *homem*, man, *mulher*, woman.

3rd. By varying the termination in the following manner :

Masculine substantives ending in *o*, almost all change into *a*, in order to denote the female; ex. : *a pomba*, (the hen dove) is the female of *pombo*.

Masculine substantives ending in *ão* change it into *ãa* or *ãma*, or lose merely the *o*; ex. : *leão* *leãa*, *valentão*, *valentãa*, brave man and woman, *irmão*, *irmã*, brother, sister.

Masculine substantives ending in *or* nearly all change this termination into *ora*; ex. : *pintor*, *pintora*, painter.

There are, however, some substantives, not only with this, but other terminations, which are irregular, as use will teach.

The *numbers* in grammar are two : the *singular*, which refers to one sole person or thing; the *plural*, which refers to more than one.

The plural of nouns ending in vowels is formed by adding to them an *s*; ex. : *liro*, *livros*, book, books; *pai*, *pais*, father, fathers.

Exceptions are nouns ending in *ão*, which, for the most part, form the plural by changing the *ão* into *ões*; ex.: *coração*, *corações*, heart, hearts. Some, however, follow the general rule, as *irmão*, *irmãos*, brother, brethren; and others change the *ão* into *ães*, as *pão*, *pães*.¹

¹ In order to obviate the difficulty of forming the plural of nouns ending in *ão*, Portuguese grammarians have recourse to Latin and Spanish, and lay down the following rules:

1st. They form the plural by *ões* of nouns ending in *ão*, and which are derived from Spanish substantives terminating in *on* in the singular, and *ones* in the plural, or from Latin words in *o* in the nominative, in *onem* in the accusative, and *one* in the ablative; ex.: *sermão*, discourse, *sermões*; *oração*, prayer, *orações*.

2nd. They form the plural in *ãos* of nouns ending in *ão*, and which are derived from Latin words ending in *amus*, or from Spanish terminating with *ano* in the singular and *anos* in the plural; ex.: *mão*, hand, takes *ãos* in the plural, from its derivation from the Latin word *manus*; and in like manner, in Spanish, the word *mano* has its plural in *anos*.

3rd. They form the plural of nouns ending in *ão* by *ães*, when these are derived from Spanish words terminating in *an* in the singular and *anes* in the plural; or Latin in *nis* in the nominative, *nem* in the accusative, and *ne* in the ablative. The word *pão*, bread, derived from *panis*, and the plural of which, according to rule, is *pães*, serves as an example. Such are the rules of Barreto, Madureira, and Constancio; but, as many may be unable to avail themselves thereof, the following rules are selected from the grammar of Moraes:—Nouns ending in *ão* form, for the most part, the plural in *ões*; ex.: *sermão*, discourse, *sermões*. Except we must, however, in the first place—for having their plural in *ãos*—the following nouns: *acordão*, sentence, *chão*, soil, *christão*, christian, *coimbrão*, native of Coimbra, *comarcão*, border, *grão*, degree, *irmão*, brother, *loto*, (game of) *loto*, *mão*, hand, *orfão*, orphan, *orgão*, organ, *oregão*, *origanum* (herb), *pagão*, pagan, *rabão*, cob, *são*,

The plural of nouns ending in *al*, *ol*, *ul*, is formed by changing the *l* into *es*; ex.: *pardal*, sparrow, *pardaes*, sparrows; *rol*, list, *roes*, lists; *paul*, marsh, *paues*, marshes. An exception is *mal*, evil, which makes *males*, evils, and *consul*, consul (with its compounds), which becomes *consules* in the plural.

The plural of those which end in *el* is formed by changing the *l* into *is*; ex.: *anel*, ring, *anneis*, rings.

The plural of those ending in *il* is formed by changing the *l* into *s*; ex.: *funil*, funnel, *funis*, funnels.

The plural of those ending in *m* is formed by changing the *m* into *ns*; ex.: *homem*, man, *homens*.

The plural of those which end in *r* or *s* is formed by adding to them the syllable *es*; ex.: *flor*, a flower, *flores*; *noz*, walnut, *nozes*.

Many of the nouns which have *ó* in the last

saint, *sotão*, cellar, *sultão*, sultan, *temporão*, early season, *vão*, ford, *zangão*, drone, *alão*, hound, *aldeão*, countryman, *anão*, dwarf, *ancião*, old man, *benção*, blessing, *castellão*, châtelain, *cidadão*, citizen, *corteão*, courtier, *villão*, villager, to which, however, the plural is sometimes formed by *ões*.

Excepting also, in the 2nd place, *alemão*, German, *cão*, dog, *catalão*, Catalan, *deão*, dean, *ermitão*, hermit, *sermão*, sermon, *escrivão*, writer, *guardião*, guardian, *massapão*, marchpane, *pão*, bread, *sacristão*, sacristan, *tabellião* notary, which have the plural in *ões*.

syllable but one, change it into *ó* when they become plural ; ex. : *ovo* egg, *ovos* eggs. Others, as *contorno*, circuit, *sorvo*, sip, and *potro*, colt, preserve the circumflex accent also in the plural.

Some nouns there are which have no plural ; others without the singular ; others, again, with one only form or ending denote both numbers.

There is no plural, when taken in their natural sense :

1st. To proper names, as *Manuel*, *Sol* (Saul).

2nd. To the names of virtues, vices, arts, sciences, professions, etc., as *velhice*, old age, *medicina*, medicine, *pintura*, painting, *preguiça*, idleness, *diligencia*, diligence.

Nouns have no singular which signify pairs, or the like, or the union of things of the same kind, as *andas*, *andilhas*, side saddles, *algemas*, fetters, *brazas*, hot coals, *fauces*, throats, etc.

The following have both singular and plural alike ; *ourives*, goldsmith, *caes*, quay, *pires*, saucer, *alferes*, lieutenant, *arraes*, skipper, *simples*, simples, etc.

The Adjective.

Adjectives are words which express the qualities of, or determine the signification of substantives.

They are divided into *attributive* and *determinate* adjectives.

Determinate adjectives are those which determine and apply appellative names to certain individuals in particular; they are subdivided into four kinds, *i.e.* :

1st. The *Articles*. The articles are certain words which are joined to appellatives, in order to indicate that their general signification is limited to individuals in particular. There are two articles; the definite *o, a, os, as*, which is joined to appellatives when it is wished to limit their signification; ex.:¹ *o homem que vi, era alto*, the man I saw was tall. This article is added not merely to appellatives, but likewise to other parts of speech, when used in place of appellatives; ex.: *o ler é proveitoso*, reading is profitable; *o Homero Português morreu pobre*, the Portuguese Homer died poor.

The second article is the indefinite *um, uma, uns, umas, a, an, etc.*, which indicates also individuals, but indeterminate; ex.: *um estudante deve estudar muito*, a scholar must study much.

¹ Substantives are taken in a definite or determinate sense, when they signify a kind, species, or particular individual; ex.: *a rosa é bella flor*, the rose is a beautiful flower; *a rosa que me deste era de musgo*; *a rosa de musgo é bella e odorifera*, the rose you gave me was a musk rose; the musk rose is beautiful and odoriferous.

2nd. *Personal Pronouns.* The personal pronouns are certain words which indicate the substantive by the person they represent in discourse, and which sometimes are substituted for the noun, the repetition of which it is wished to avoid ; ex. : *elle não me viu hontem*, he did not see me yesterday. The pronoun *elle* is here substituted for the name of *João*, John, Antony, or other name.

The personal pronouns are *eleven* : *six* primitive, and *five* derivative.

The primitive are, in the singular *eu*, I, to denote the 1st person, *tu*, thou, the 2nd, *elle*, *ella*, he, she, the 3rd ; in the plural, *nós*, we, to denote the 1st person, *vós*, ye, the 2nd, *elles* (*ellas*), they, the 3rd. The personal reciprocal *se*, himself or themselves, is the 6th, which has reference to the 3rd person of both singular and plural.

There are then three persons in grammar, the 1st, the one who speaks ; 2nd, the one addressed ; 3rd, the one referred to. These three persons are represented in discourse by personal pronouns, as just stated.

These pronouns are converted into *me*, me, *te*, thee, *lhe*, him, *nós*, us, *vós*, you, *lhes*, them, when they serve as complement to any verb ; ex. : *louvo-te* I praise thee ; and into *mim*, *ti*, *si*, *migo*,

tigo, sigo, nosco, vosco, when joined to prepositions; ex. : *contigo*, with thee.

The *derivative personal pronouns*, styled also possessive pronouns, are the following : *meu (minha)*, mine, *teu (tua)*, thine, *seu (sua)*, his, hers, *nosso (nossa)*, ours, *vosso (vossa)*, yours,¹ *seus, suas*, theirs.

3rd. The *demonstrative adjectives* or *pronouns* are so called because they show the objects to which they refer, as *este (esta, isto)*, this, *aquelle (aquella, aquillo)*, that, *esse, (essa, this, isso, it)*.

To this class belong the words *que*, what, *qual*, which, *quem*, whom, *cujo*, whose,² called *relative pronouns*, because they refer to an object previously named.

These words, *que, qual, quem, cujo*, are also called *interrogative pronouns*, when used for inquiry ; ex. : *que dizes tu ?* what sayest thou ?

4th. *Adjectives of quantity* are those which

¹ The words in parenthesis are here only feminine variations of the preceding pronouns, and not themselves distinct possessive pronouns. They have their plural by the addition of the *s*.

² *Cujo*, whose, involves always the idea of possession, and may only be properly replaced by *de que, de qual, de quem*, of which, of whom, and the like. One may with propriety use the expression *Pedro cujo saber conheces*, Peter, whose knowledge you know . . . , in place of *Pedro do qual conheces o saber*, Peter, of whom you know the learning . . . ; but it would be an error to say *o homem cujo conheces*, the man whose, or of whom, you know, in place of *o homem que tu conheces*, the man whom thou knowest.

express number or quantity, as *um*, one, *dous*, two, *primeiro*, first, *todo*, all, *qualquer*, whatever, etc.¹

Attributive adjectives are those which express qualities, as *sabio*, wise, *prudente*, prudent. To this class belong

The *Participles*. Participles are certain adjectives which partake of the nature of the verb from which they are derived, and of the adjective to the inflexions of which they are common; ex.: *louvado*, praised.

The inflexions of the adjective are six, that is, the *signification*, *figure*, *class*, *gender*, *number*, and *the degrees of comparison*.

The signification may be *natural*, as *campo verde*, green field; or figurative, as *verdes annos*, advanced years.

As regards *class*, they may be either primitive, as *amarello*, yellow, or derivative, as *amarellado*, yellowish.

In respect to *figure* they may be simple, as *humano*, human, or compound, as *deshumano*, inhuman.

The *gender* and the *number* of adjectives consist in the different terminations, which some change

¹ To the class of *adjectives of quantity* belong *numeral adjectives*, which are those that express a certain number: they are divided into *cardinals* and *ordinals*. (See the *Appendix*.)

according to the gender and number of the substantives to which they are joined.

The adjectives which end in *o* change into *a* when they are affixed to feminine nouns; ex.: *homem gordo*, a fat man, *mulher gorda*, a fat woman. Those ending in *ez*, *ol*, *or*, *u*, or *um*, have the addition of an *a*; ex.: *um*, one, *uma*. *Commun*, common, is an exception, being invariable.

The attributive adjectives of every other termination are unchangeable.

The adjectives follow the same rules as substantives in the formation of the plural, excepting, however, those ending in *il* short, which is changed into *eis*; ex.: *facil*, easy, *faceis*.

The degrees of comparison are three, the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive signifies simply a quality, as *Pedro é sabio*, Peter is wise.

The comparative expresses the quality of a noun as compared with another, as *Pedro é mais sabio que João*, Peter is wiser than John.

The comparative is formed by placing before the positive one of the adverbs, *mais*, more, *menos*, less, or *tam*, so, and after it the conjunction, *que*, than, or as; ex.: *Pedro é tam sabio como João*, Peter is as wise as John, or *Pedro e menos sabio que João*, Peter is not so wise as John.

The *superlative* expresses the same quality as the positive, augmented as much as possible; ex.: *Pedro é muito sabio*, Peter is most wise.

The *superlative* is formed by preceding the positive by the adverb *muito*, most, or adding to its last consonant the termination *issimo* or *issima*; ex.: *Maria é muito honesta*, or *honestissima*, Maria is very or most honest; *Pedro é muito douto*, or *doutissimo*, Peter is very or most learned.

Exceptions are the adjectives *pio*, pious, and the like, which makes *piíssimo*, and others which have the second superlative irregular, owing to their derivation from Latin or ancient positives, as *fidelíssimo*,¹ most faithful.

¹ The superlatives in *issimo* are not of very ancient date in Portuguese, since they were only brought into general use about the end of the fifteenth century. It was then that the writers who perfected or improved the idiom of that tongue introduced them, as formed in the Latin, or by deriving them from thence. And for this cause it is that for *pobríssimo*, most poor,—regularly formed from the Portuguese positive, *pobre*, poor, is met at times,—*pauper-rimo*, poorest, directly derived from the Latin positive, *pauper*, poor, and that other like irregularities are to be noted.

These positives, thus irregular, may be reduced to three principal classes:

1st. Positives ending in *ão* or *m*, which form the superlative by changing the *o* or *m* into *nissimo*, *nissima*; ex.: *vão*, vain, *vaníssimo*, vainest, *comum*, common, *comuníssimo*, commonest, *Christão*, Christian, makes *Christianíssimo*, most Christian.

2nd. Positives in *vel*, which change the *vel* into *bilíssimo*, as *amavel*, amiable, *amabilíssimo*. *Nobre*, noble, makes also *nobilíssimo*.

3rd. Positives in *s*, which change it into *císsimo*, as *copas*,

The following adjectives have comparatives or superlatives differing from their positives :

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.		SUPERLATIVE.	
<i>alto</i>	high	<i>superior</i>	higher	<i>supremo</i>	highest
<i>baixo</i>	low	<i>inferior</i>	lower	<i>infimo</i>	lowest
<i>bom</i>	good	<i>melhor</i>	better	<i>otimo</i>	best
<i>mau</i>	bad	<i>peior</i>	worse	<i>passimo</i>	worst
<i>grande</i>	great	<i>maior</i>	greater	<i>maximo</i>	greatest
<i>pequeno</i>	little	<i>menor</i>	lesser	<i>minimo</i>	least
<i>interno</i>	internal	<i>interior</i>	inner	<i>intimo</i>	innermost
<i>externo</i>	external	<i>exterior</i>	outer	<i>extremo</i>	uttermost

The Verb.

The verb is a word which signifies affirmation, with the designation of mood, tense, number, and termination, corresponding to the person.

It is divided into *substantive* and *adjective verb*.

The *verb substantive* is that which simply expresses affirmation, as *Pedro é vivente*, Peter is living. There is one only, which is the verb *ser*, to be.

capable, *capacissimo*. From the same cause proceeds the irregularity of the following superlatives: *acerrimo* (from *acrs*, bitter), bitterest, *amicissimo*, most friendly (from *amigo*, friend), *aserrimo*, roughest (from *aspero*), *celeberrimo*, most famous (from *celebre*), *difficillimo*, most difficult (from *difficil*), *facillimo*, most easy (from *facil*), *fidelissimo* (from *fel*), faithful, *humillimo*, most humble (from *humilde*), *sacratissimo*, most sacred (from *sagrado*, sacred), *saluberrimo*, most wholesome (from *salubre*), *sapientissimo*, wisest (from *sabio*); and others of the like kind.

The *verb adjective* is that which, besides the affirmation, expresses an affirmed thing or fact; ex.: *Pedro vive*, Peter lives. The *verb adjective* is divided into *active* and *passive*.

The *verb active* expresses an action done by the subject, *Pedro louva*, Peter praises; it is divided into *transitive* and *intransitive*.

A *transitive* verb is that which expresses an action referring to an object other than the agent; ex.: *Pedro louva a João*, Peter praises John.

The *intransitive* verb, called likewise *neuter*, expresses an action which affects the subject which is the agent, as *Pedro fugiu*, Peter fled.¹

The transitive verb is subdivided into *reciprocal* and *reflective*.

The *reflective* verb is that of which the action reverts to the same subject as that which is the

¹ It may be known whether a verb be transitive or intransitive, by adding to it as complement one of the words *este, isto*, this, or *aquella, aquello*, that. If betwixt the verb and the words in question may be introduced any preposition, the verb will be intransitive, otherwise transitive. For example, we may say *deixo este e vou com aquelle*, I leave this and go with that; the verb *deixar*, to leave, is then transitive, because between it and the demonstrative, *este*, cannot be introduced any preposition; and the verb *ir*, to go, is intransitive, because between it and the demonstrative, *aquello*, may be introduced a preposition.

It should be observed that the preposition *a*, to, never can apply to this analysis, because it is frequently joined to the accusative of transitive verbs; ex.: *amar a Deus*, to love God.

agent; ex.: *Pedro louva-se*, Peter praises himself.

The *reciprocal* verb is that which expresses an action, likewise reciprocal between its subjects; ex.: *Pedro e João louvam-se um ao outro*, Peter and John praise each other.

The *passive verb* is that which expresses an action of which its subject is the object, as *Pedro é louvado*, Peter is praised. In Portuguese there are no passive verbs; their want is supplied by adding to the verb *ser*, to be, the participle passive or past of the active verbs; ex.: *Eu sou amado*, I am loved, *tu es amado*, thou art loved, *elle é amado*, he is loved, and so on in other tenses. The passive action is likewise expressed by adding to the verb active the pronoun *se* (self), being the subject cause, and not person; ex.: *a casa queimou-se*, the house burned, that is, *foi queimada*, was burned.

The verbs *ser*, *estar* (to be), *ter*, *haver* (to have), are styled auxiliaries, when they assist in the formation of the tenses of verbs; ex.: *tenho louvado*, I have praised.

The declensions of verbs are ten, i.e. the *signification*, *class*, *figure*, *voice*, *mood*, *tense*, *number*, *person*, *conjugation*, and *regularity*.

The *signification* of verbs may be either natural,

as *cultivar a terra*, to cultivate the earth, or figurative, as *cultivar a memoria*, to improve the memory.

Their *class (especie)* consists in being *primitive*, as *chorar*, to lament, or *derivative*, as *choramingar*, to squall.

The *figure* consists in being *simple*, as *gostar*, to taste, or *compound*, as *desgostar*, to disgust.

The *voices* in verbs are the different forms whereby is expressed the active or passive verb.

The *moods* are five, the *infinitive*, *indicative*, *conditional*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*.

The *infinitive* expresses an action without declaring the agent; ex.: *louvar*, to praise. There is, however, in Portuguese the peculiarity of using infinitive personals; ex.: *Barba Roxa lhe persuadiu SEREM os uleis desta facção maiores que as dificuldades*, Barbarossa persuaded him that the profit of this act was greater than the difficulties¹ (Freire).

The *indicative* expresses an action actually effected, or effecting; ex.: *louvo*, I praise.

¹ The infinitive personal is made use of: 1st. When (as in the example given) the subject of discourse differs from the finite verb which it determines. 2nd. When the infinitive, serving as subject, or attribute of a verb, or the complement of a paragraph, is taken in a personal sense; ex.: *A vossa determinação de AVENTURARDES vossa pessoa, por socorrerdes Dio, foi mui boa*, your resolution to risk your safety for the sake of the Lord was excellent.

The *conditional* expresses an action which will take effect under certain conditions; ex.: *louvaria se gostasse*, I would praise if I tasted.

The *subjunctive* expresses an action dependent on another foregoing; ex.: *duvido que te louvem*, I am doubtful if they should praise thee.

The *imperative* is the mood of command, as *louva*, praise.

The principal tenses are three, the *present*, *preterite*, *future*.

The *present* expresses an action done at the moment it is announced; ex.: *louco*, I praise.

The *preterite* expresses an action done at a time anterior to that when it is announced; ex.: *louvei*, I praised.

The *future* expresses an action which has to be performed after it is declared; ex.: *louwarei*, I shall praise.

The *preterite* and the *future*, as will be seen in the conjugations, are subdivided.

The *persons* of verbs consist in the terminations, whereby are denoted the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person.

Conjugations are the systematic changes of terminations which the verb undergoes in its different moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. There are in the Portuguese idiom three regular conjugations. To the first belong verbs ending

in *ar* ; ex. : *louar*, to praise ; to the second those ending in *er* ; ex. : *comer*, to eat ; to the third the verbs ending in *ir* ; ex. : *partir*, to depart.

The verb *pôr*, to put, which originally was of the second, now forms a separate conjugation, which serves as rule for its compounds.

Those verbs are styled *regular*, which change their terminations regularly, without any alteration of the radical letters ; this constitutes *regularity*.

The letters are named *radical*, which occur before the last vowel of the present impersonal of the infinitive. The last of the radical letters is styled *figurative* ; ex. : *lou-Var* to praise.

The letter (or letters) which follow the *figurative* is called the *termination* ; ex. : *lou-AR*, *lou-ER*, to praise, I praised.

The *simple* tenses of verbs are formed by changing the termination of the present impersonal of the infinitive in the terminations of those tenses ; ex. : of *louar*, by changing the termination *ar*, into *o*, is formed *louo*, I praise ; into *ava*, *louava*, I praised.

The compound tenses are formed by some of the tenses of the verbs *ter* or *haver* (to have), and by the past participle of the verb to be conjugated, as will be shown practically in the following conjugations.

CONJUGATION

Of the Verbs *TER*, to have, *HAVER*, to have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE (IMPERSONAL).

Ter, to have.

Haver, to have.

PERSONAL.

Sing. Ter eu

Sing. Haver eu.

Teres tu, etc.

Haveres tu, etc.¹

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Ter tido, to have had.

Ter havido, to have had.

PERSONAL.

S. Ter eu tido, etc.

S. Ter eu havido, etc.¹

FUTURE COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Haver de ter.

Ter de haver.

FUTURE COMPOUND PERSONAL.

S. Haver eu de ter, etc.

S. Ter eu de haver, etc.¹

GERUND.

Tendo, having.

Havendo, having.

GERUND COMPOUND OF PRETERITE.

Tendo tido, having had.

Tendo havido, having had.

GERUND COMPOUND OF FUTURE.

Havendo de ter, having to
have

Tendo de haver, having to
have

PARTICIPLE PAST.

Tido, tida, had.

Havido, havida, had.

¹ The tenses of the Infinitive, though existing in Portuguese, are not used; it is therefore unnecessary to give the rest of the terminations of such tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| S. Eu tenho, I have. | S. Eu hei, I have. |
| Tu tens, thou hast. | Tu has, thou hast. |
| Elle tem, he has. | Elle ha, he has. |
| P. Nós temos, we have. | P. Nós havemos, ~~we~~ have. |
| Vós tendes, ye have. | Vós ~~haveis~~ , ye have. |
| Elles teem, they have. | ~~Elles~~ hão, they have. |

PRETERIMPERFECT.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| S. Eu tinha, I was having. | S. Eu havia, I was having. |
| Tu tinhas, etc. | Tu havias, etc. ¹ |
| Elle tinha | Elle havia |
| P. Nós tínhamos | P. Nós havíamos |
| Vós tinheis | Vós havieis |
| Elles tinham. | Elles haviam. |

PRETERPERFECT.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| S. Eu tive, I had. | S. Eu houve, I had. |
| Tu tiveste, etc. | Tu houvereste, etc. |
| Elle teve | Elle houve |
| P. Nós tivemos | P. Nós houveremos |
| Vós tivestes | Vós houverestes |
| Elles tiveram | Elles houveram |

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.²

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S. Eu tenho tido, I have had | S. Eu tenho havido, I have had |
| Tu tens „ etc. | Tu tens „ etc. |
| Elle tem „ | Elle tem „ |

¹ When the English equivalent is identical in both auxiliary verbs it is needless to repeat it throughout the tense; in like manner, and for a nearly similar cause, the first person singular only of the English verbs is given in each tense; the *etc.* indicating that there is no other deviation from the first person but that of the pronoun, and that of the verbal terminations known to English students.

² The preterperfect and the preterperfect compound ought

P. Nós temos tido	P. Nós temos havido
Vós tendes „	Vós tendes „
Elles teem „	Elles teem „

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

S. Eu tivera, I had had	S. Eu houvera, I had had
Tu tiveras, etc.	Tu houveras, etc.
Elle tivera	Elle houvera
P. Nós tiveramos	P. Nós houveramos
Vós tivereis	Vós houvereis
Elles tiveram	Elles houveram

PRETERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu tinha tido, I had had	S. Eu tinha havido, I had had
Tu tinhas „ etc.	Tu tinhas „ etc.
Elle tinha „	Elle tinha „
P. Nós tínhamos „	P. Nós tínhamos „
Vós tinheis „	Vós tinheis „
Elles tinham „	Elles tinham „

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

S. Eu terei, I shall have	S. Eu haverrei, I shall have
Tu terás, etc.	Tu haverás, etc.
Elle terá	Elle haverá

not to be used promiscuously, as if synonymous; since the first expresses an action performed at a time entirely passed, and the second an action done in a period of time still existing, and is (as observed by the late Patriarch of Lisbon, p. 152 of the Glossary of French Words), “a preterite with succession of time and acts often repeated.” The following example shows the different application of these two tenses: *Hontem não tive noticias tuas, e tenho tido por isso desejos d’ir ver-te; mas houve hontem tanta neve, e hoje tem chovido tanto, que não tenho podido sair*, “I yesterday heard nothing from you, and therefore was desiring to go and see you; but it snowed so yesterday, and to-day has rained so much, that I was unable to move out.”

P. Nós terámos	P. Nós haveremos
Vós tereis	Vós havereis
Elles terão	Elles haverão

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu hei de ter, I shall have had	S. Eu hei de haver, I shall have had
Tu has de ter, etc.	Tu has de haver, etc.
Elle ha „	Elle ha „
P. Nós havemos „	P. Nós havemos „
Vós haveis „	Vós haveis „
Elles hão „	Elles hão „

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu terei tido, I shall have had	S. Eu terei havido, I shall have had
Tu terás tido, etc.	Tu terás havido, etc.
Elle terá „	Elle terá „
P. Nós teremos „	P. Nós teremos „
Vós tereis „	Vós tereis „
Elles terão „	Elles terão „

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

S. Eu teria, I should have	S. Eu haveria, I should have
Tu terias, etc.	Tu haverias, etc.
Elle teria	Elle haveria
P. Nós teríamos	P. Nós haveríamos
Vós terieis	Vós haverieis
Elles teriam	Elles haveriam

COMPOUND.

S. Eu teria tido, I should have had	S. Eu teria havido, I should have had
Tu terias tido, etc.	Tu terias havido, etc.
Elle teria „	Elle teria „
P. Nós teríamos „	P. Nós teríamos „
Vós terieis „	Vós terieis „
Elles teriam „	Elles teriam „

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

FUTURE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| S. ~~Ten~~ tu, hast thou | S. Ha tu, hast thou |
| P. Tende vós, have ye | P. Havei vós, have ye |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| S. Que eu tenha, that I
may have | S. Que eu ~~haja~~ , that I ~~may~~
have |
| Que tu tenhas, etc. | Que tu hajas, etc. |
| Que elle tenha | Que elle haja |
| P. Que nós tenhamos | P. Que nós hajamos |
| Que vós tenhais | Que vós hajais |
| Que elles tenham | Que elles hajam |

PRETERIMPERFECT.

- | | |
|---|--|
| S. Que eu tivesse, that I
might have | S. Que eu houvesse, that I
might have |
| Que tu tivesses, etc. | Que tu houvesse, etc. |
| Que elle tivesse | Que elle houvesse |
| P. Que nós tivéssemos | P. Que nós houvessemos |
| Que vós tivésseis | Que vós houvesseis |
| Que elles tivessem | Que elles houvessem |

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|--|--|
| S. Que eu tenha tido, that
I might have had | S. Que eu tenha havido, that
I might have had |
| Que tu tenhas tido, etc. | Que tu tenhas havido, etc. |
| Que elle tenha „ | Que elle tenha „ |
| P. Que nós tenhamos „ | P. Que nós tenhamos „ |
| Que vós tenhais „ | Que vós tenhais „ |
| Que elles tenham tido | Que elles tenham „ |

PRETERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|--|--|
| S. Que eu tivesse tido, that
I might have had | S. Que eu tivesse havido,
that I might have had |
| Que tu tivesses tido, etc. | Que tu tivesses havido, etc. |
| Que elle tivesse „ | Que elle tivesse „ |

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| P. Que nós tivéssemos tido | P. Que nós tivéssemos havido |
| Que vós tivésseis „ | Que vós tivésseis „ |
| Que elles tivessem „ | Que elles tivessem „ |

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| S. Se eu tiver, when I shall have | S. Se eu houver, when I shall have |
| Se tu tiveres, etc. | Se tu houveres, etc. |
| Se elle tiver | Se elle houver |
| P. Se nós tivermos | P. Se nós houvermos |
| Se vós tiverdes | Se vós houverdes |
| Se elles tiverem | Se elles houverem |

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|---|---|
| S. Se eu houver de ter, when I shall have had | S. Se eu houver de haver, when I shall have had |
| Se tu houveres de ter | Se tu houveres de haver |
| Se elle houver „ | Se elle houver „ |
| P. Se nós houvermos „ | P. Se nós houvermos „ |
| Se vós houverdes „ | Se vós houverdes „ |
| Se elles houverem „ | Se elles houverem „ |

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|--|--|
| S. Se eu tiver tido, when I shall have had | S. Se eu tiver havido, when I shall have had |
| Se tu tiveres tido, etc. | Se tu tiveres havido, etc. |
| Se elle tiver „ | Se elle tiver „ |
| P. Se nós tivermos „ | P. Se nós tivermos „ |
| Se vós tiverdes „ | Se vós tiverdes „ |
| Se elles tiverem „ | Se elles tiverem „ |

CONJUGATION

Of the Verbs *SER* and *ESTAR*, to be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT IMPERSONAL.

Ser, to be

Estar, to be

PERSONAL.

S. Ser eu, etc.

S. Estar eu, etc.¹

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Ter sido, to have been

Ter estado, to have been

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND PERSONAL.

S. Ter eu sido, etc.

S. Ter eu, estado, etc.¹

FUTURE COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Haver de ser, to have to be

Haver de estar, to have to be

PERSONAL.

S. Haver eu de ser, etc.

S. Haver eu de estar, etc.¹

GERUND.

Sendo, being

Estando, being

GERUND COMPOUND OF PRETERITE.

Tendo sido, having been

Tendo estado, having been

GERUND COMPOUND OF FUTURE.

Havendo de ser, having
to beHavendo de estar, having
to be¹ For these unused tenses see note p. 22.

INDICATIVE MOOD.,

PRESENT.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| S. Eu sou, I am | S. Eu estou, I am |
| Tu és, thou art | Tu estás, thou art |
| Elle é, he is | Elle está, he is |
| P. Nós somos, we are | P. Nós estamos, we are |
| Vós sois, ye are | Vós estais, ye are |
| Elles são, they are | Elles estão, they are |

PRETERIMPERFECT.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| S. Eu era, I was | S. Eu estava, I was |
| Tu eras, etc. | Tu estavas, etc. |
| Elle era | Elle estava |
| P. Nós eramos | P. Nós estávamos |
| Vós eréis | Vós estaveis |
| Elles eram | Elles estavam |

PRETERPERFECT.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| S. Eu fui, I was | S. Eu estive, I was |
| Tu foste, etc. | Tu estiveste, etc. |
| Elle foi | Elle esteve |
| P. Nós fomos | P. Nós estivemos |
| Vós fostes | Vós estivestes |
| Elles foram | Elles estiveram |

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| S. Eu tenho sido, I have been | S. Eu tenho estado, I have been |
| Tu tens „ etc. | Tu tens „ etc. |
| Elle tem „ | Elle tem „ |
| P. Nós temos „ | P. Nós temos „ |
| Vós tendes „ | Vós tendes „ |
| Elles teem „ | Elles teem „ |

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| S. Eu fôra, I had been, | S. Eu estivera, I had been, |
| Tu fôras, etc. | Tu estiveras, etc. |
| Elle fôra | Elle estivera |
| P. Nós fôramos | P. Nós estiveramos |
| Vós fôreis | Vós estivereis |
| Elles foram | Elles estiveram |

PRETERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu tinha sido, I had	S. Eu tinha estado, I had
been	been
Tu tinhas „ etc.	Tu tinhas „ etc.
Elle tinha „	Elle tinha „
P. Nós tínhamos „	P. Nós tínhamos „
Vós tínheis „	Vós tínheis „
Elles tinham „	Elles tinham „

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

S. Eu serei, I shall be	S. Eu estarei, I shall be
Tu serás, etc.	Tu estarás, etc.
Elle será	Elle estará
P. Nós seremos	P. Nós estaremos
Vós sereis	Vós estareis
Elles serão	Elles estarão

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu hei de ser, I shall	S. Eu hei de estar, I shall
have been	have been
Tu has „ etc.	Tu has „ etc.
Elle ha „	Elle ha „
P. Nós havemos „	P. Nós havemos „
Vós haveis „	Vós haveis „
Elles hão „	Elles hão „

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu terei sido, I shall	S. Eu terei estado, I shall
have been	have been
Tu terás sido, etc.	Tu terás estado, etc.
Elle terá „	Elle terá „
P. Nós teremos „	P. Nós teremos „
Vós tereis „	Vós tereis „
Elles terão „	Elles terão „

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

S. Eu seria, I should be	S. Eu estaria, I should be
Tu serias, etc.	Tu estarias, etc.
Elle seria	Elle estaria

P. Nós seríamos	P. Nós estaríamos
Vós serieis	Vós estarieis
Elles seriam	Elles estariam

COMPOUND.

S. Eu teria sido, I should have been	S. Eu teria estado, I should have been
Tu terias sido, etc.	Tu terias estado, etc.
P. Elle teria „	P. Elle teria „
Nós teríamos „	Nós teríamos „
Vós terieis „	Nós terieis „
Elles teriam „	Elles teriam „

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

FUTURE.

S. Sê tu, be thou	S. Está tu, be thou
P. Séde vós, be ye	P. Estai vós, be ye

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

S. Que eu seja, that I may be	S. Que eu esteja, that I may be
Que tu sejas, etc.	Que tu estejas, etc.
Que elle seja	Que elle esteja
P. Que nós sejamos	P. Que nós estejamos
Que vós sejais	Que vós estejais
Que elles sejam	Que elles estejam

PRETERIMPERFECT.

S. Que eu fosse, that I might be	S. Que eu estivesse, that I might be
Que tu fosses, etc.	Que tu estivesse, etc.
Que elle fosse	Que elle estivesse
P. Que nós fossemos	P. Que nós estivessemos
Que vós fosseis	Que vós estivesseis
Que elles fossem	Que elles estivessem

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Que eu tenha sido, that I might have been	S. Que eu tenha estado, that I might have been
Que tu tenhas sido, etc.	Que tu tenhas estado, etc.
Que elle tenha „	Que elle tenha „

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| P. Que nós tenhamos sido | P. Que nós tenhamos estado |
| Que vós tenhais „ | Que vós tenhais „ |
| Que elles tenham „ | Que elles tenham „ |

PRÆTERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S. Que eu tivesse sido, that | S. Que eu tivesse estado, that |
| I might have been | I might have been |
| Que tu tivesses sido, etc. | Que tu tivesses estado, etc. |
| Que elle tivesse „ | Que elle tivesse „ |
| P. Que nós tivéssemos „ | P. Que nós tivéssemos „ |
| Que vós tivésseis „ | Que vós tivésseis „ |
| Que elles tivessem „ | Que elles tivessem „ |

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| S. Se eu for, when I shall | S. Se eu estiver, when I |
| be | shall be |
| Se tu fores, etc. | Se tu estiveres, etc. |
| Se elle for | Se elle estiver |
| P. Se nós formos | P. Se nós estivermos |
| Se vós fordes | Se vós estiverdes |
| Se elles forem | Se elles estiverem |

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| S. Se eu houver de ser, | S. Se eu houver de estar, |
| when I shall have | when I shall have |
| been | been |
| Se tu houveres de ser | Se tu houveres de estar |
| Se elle houver „ | Se elle houver „ |
| P. Se nós houvermos „ | P. Se nós houvermos „ |
| Se vós houverdes „ | Se vós houverdes „ |
| Se elles houverem „ | Se elles houverem „ |

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. Se eu tiver sido, when I | S. Se eu tiver estado, when I |
| shall have been | shall have been |
| Se tu tiveres sido, etc. | Se tu tiveres estado, etc. |
| Se elle tiver „ | Se elle tiver „ |
| P. Se nós tivermos „ | P. Se nós tivermos „ |
| Se vós tiverdes „ | Se vós tiverdes „ |
| Se elles tiverem „ | Se elles tiverem „ |

CONJUGATION

Of the Verbs *LOUVAR*, to praise, *COMER*, to eat.

To serve as rule or model for the regular verbs of the first and second conjugation.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT IMPERSONAL.

Louvar, to praise Comer, to eat

PERSONAL.

S. Louvar eu	S. Comer eu ¹
Louvares tu, etc.	Comeres tu, etc.

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Ter louvado, to have praised Ter comido, to have eaten

PERSONAL.

S. Ter eu louvado, etc. S. Ter eu comido, etc.¹

FUTURE COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Haver de louvar, to have to praise
Haver de comer, to have to eat

FUTURE COMPOUND PERSONAL.

S. Haver eu de louvar, etc. S. Haver eu de comer, etc.¹

GERUND.

Louvando, praising Comendo, eating

GERUND COMPOUND OF PRETERITE.

Tendo louvado, having praised
Tendo comido, having eaten

¹ See note ante p. 22 regarding tenses not used.

GERUND COMPOUND OF FUTURE.

Havendo de louvar, having to praise

Havendo de comer, having to eat

PARTICIPLE PAST.

Louvado, louvada, praised Comido, comida, eaten

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. Eu louvo, I praise	S. Eu como, I eat
Tu louvas, etc.	Tu comes, etc.
Elle louva	Elle come
P. Nós louvamos	P. Nós comemos
Vós louvais	Vós comeis
Elles louvam	Elles comem

PRETERIMPERFECT.

S. Eu louvava, I did praise	S. Eu comia, I did eat
Tu louvas, etc.	Tu comias, etc.
Elle louvava	Elle comia
P. Nós louvavamos	P. Nós comíamos
Vós louvaveis	Vós comieis
Elles louvavam	Elles comiam

PRETERPERFECT.

S. Eu louvei, I praised	S. Eu comi, I eat
Tu louvaste, etc.	Tu comeste, etc.
Elle louvou	Elle comeu
P. Nós louvamos	P. Nós comemos
Vós louvastes	Vós comestes
Elles louvaram	Elles comeram

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eutenholouvado, I have praised	S. Eu tenho comido, I have eaten
Tu tens „ etc.	Tu tens „ etc.
Elle tem „	Elle tem „
P. Nós temos „	P. Nós temos „
Vós tendes „	Vós tendes „
Elles teem „	Elles teem „

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

S. Eu louvára, I had praised	S. Eu comêra, I had eaten
Tu louvâras, etc.	Tu comêras, etc.
Elle louvára	Elle comêra
P. Nós louvâramos	P. Nós comêramos
Vós louváreis	Vós comêreis
Elles louvaram	Elles comeram

PRETERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu tinha louvado, I had praised	S. Eu tinha comido, I had eaten
Tu tinhas „ etc.	Tu tinhas „ etc.
Elle tinha „	Elle tinha „
P. Nós tínhamos „	P. Nós tínhamos „
Vós tinheis „	Vós tinheis „
Elles tinham „	Elles tinham „

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

S. Eu louvarei, I shall praise	S. Eu comerei, I shall eat
Tu louvarás, etc.	Tu comerás, etc.
Elle louvará	Elle comerá
P. Nós louvaremos	P. Nós comeremos
Vós louvareis	Vós comereis
Elles louvarão	Elles comerão

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu hei de louvar, I shall have praised	S. Eu hei de comer, I shall have eaten
Tu has de louvar, etc.	Tu has de comer, etc.
Elle ha „	Elle ha „
P. Nós havemos „	P. Nós havemos „
Vós haveis „	Vós haveis „
Elles hão „	Elles hão „

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu terei louvado, I shall have praised Tu terás louvado, etc. Elle terá „	S. Eu terei comido, I shall have eaten Tu terás comido, etc. Elle terá „
P. Nós teremos „ Vós tereis „ Elles terão „	P. Nós teremos „ Vós tereis „ Elles terão „

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

S. Eu louvaria, I should praise Tu louvarias, etc. Elle louvaria	S. Eu comeria, I should eat Tu comerias, etc. Elle comeria
P. Nós louvaríamos Vós louvaríeis Elles louvariam	P. Nós comeríamos Vós comeríeis Elles comeriam

COMPOUND.

S. Eu teria louvado, I should have praised Tu terias louvado, etc. Elle teria „	S. Eu teria comido, I should have eaten Tu terias comido, etc. Elle teria „
P. Nós teríamos „ Vós teríeis „ Elles teriam „	P. Nós teríamos „ Vós teríeis „ Elles teriam „

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

FUTURE.

S. Louva tu, praise thou	S. Come tu, eat thou
P. Louvai vós, praise ye	P. Comei vós, eat ye

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. Que eu louve, that I may praise Que tu louves, etc. Que elle louve	S. Que eu coma, that I may may eat Que tu comas, etc. Que elle coma
--	--

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| P. Que nós louvamos | P. Que nós comamos |
| Que vós louveis | Que vós comais |
| Que elles louvem | Que elles comam |

PRETERIMPERFECT.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| S. Que eu louvasse, that I might praise | S. Que eu comesse, that I might eat |
| Que tu louvasses, etc. | Que tu comesses, etc. |
| Que elle louvasse | Que elle comesse |
| P. Que nós louvassemos | P. Que nós comessemos |
| Que vós louvasseis | Que vós comesseis |
| Que elles louvassem | Que elles comessem |

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|--|--|
| S. Que eu tenha louvado, that I might have praised | S. Que eu tenha comido, that I might have eaten, |
| Que tu tenhas louvado, etc. | Que tu tenhas comido, etc. |
| Que elle tenha „ | Que elle tenha „ |
| P. Que nós tenhamos „ | P. Que nós tenhamos „ |
| Que vós tenhais „ | Que vós tenhais „ |
| Que elles tenham „ | Que elles tenham „ |

PRETERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|--|---|
| S. Que eu tivesse louvado, that I might have praised | S. Que eu tivesse comido, that I might have eaten |
| Que tu tivesses louvado | Que tu tivesses comido |
| Que elle tivesse „ etc. | Que elle tivesse „ etc. |
| P. Que nós tivéssemos „ | P. Que nós tivéssemos „ |
| Que vós tivésseis „ | Que vós tivésseis „ |
| Que elles tivessem „ | Que elles tivessem „ |

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| S. Se eu louvar, when I shall praise | S. Se eu comer, when I shall eat |
| Se tu louvares, etc. | Se tu comeres, etc. |
| Se elle louvar | Se elle comer |

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| P. Se nós louvamos | P. Se nós comeremos |
| Se vós louvardes | Se vós comerdes |
| Se elles louvarem | Se elles comerem |

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| S. Se eu houver de louvar, | S. Se eu houver de comer, |
| when I shall have | when I shall have |
| praised | eaten |
| Se tu houveres de louvar | Se tu houveres de comer |
| Se elle houver „ etc. | Se elle houver „ etc. |
| P. Se nós houvermos „ | P. Se nós houvermos „ |
| Se vós houverdes „ | Se vós houverdes „ |
| Se elles houverem „ | Se elles houverem „ |

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| S. Se eu tiver louvado, | S. Se eu tiver comido, when |
| when I shall have | I shall have eaten |
| praised | |
| Se tu tiveres louvado, etc. | Se tu tiveres comido, etc. |
| Se elle tiver „ | Se elle tiver „ |
| P. Se nós tivermos „ | P. Se nós tivermos „ |
| Se vós tiverdes „ | Se vós tiverdes „ |
| Se elles tiverem „ | Se elles tiverem „ |

CONJUGATION

Of the Verb *PARTIR*, to depart, to serve as model for the regular Verbs of the third class; and of the Verb *PÔR*, to put, as example for its compounds.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT IMPERSONAL.

Partir, to depart Pôr, to put

PERSONAL.

S. Partir eu, etc. S. Pôr eu, etc.¹

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Ter partido, to have departed
Ter posto, to have put

PERSONAL.

S. Ter eu partido, etc. S. Ter eu posto, etc.¹

FUTURE COMPOUND IMPERSONAL.

Haver de partir, to have Haver de pôr, to have to
to depart put

FUTURE COMPOUND PERSONAL.

S. Haver eu de partir, etc. S. Haver eu de pôr, etc.¹

GERUND.

Partindo, departing Pondo, putting

GERUND COMPOUND OF PRETERITE.

Tendo partido, having departed
Tendo posto, having put

¹ See note ante on Infinitive Mood tenses.

GERUND COMPOUND OF FUTURE.

Havendo de partir, having to depart
 Havendo de pôr, having to put

PARTICIPLE PAST.

Partido, partida, departed Posto, posta, put

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. Eu parto, I depart	S. Eu ponho, I put
Tu partes, etc.	Tu pões, etc.
Elle parte	Elle põe
P. Nós partimos	P. Nós pômos
Vós partis	Vós pondeis
Elles partem	Elles põem

PRETERIMPERFECT.

S. Eu partia, I departed	S. Eu punha, I put
Tu partias, etc.	Tu punhas, etc.
Elle partia	Elle punha
P. Nós partíamos	P. Nós punhamos
Vós partíeis	Vós punheis
Elles partiam	Elles punham

PRETERPERFECT.

S. Eu parti, I departed	S. Eu puz, I put
Tu partiste, etc.	Tu pozeste, etc.
Elle partiu	Elle poz
P. Nós partimos	P. Nós pozemos
Vós partistes	Vós pozestes
Elles partiram	Elles pozeram

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu tenho partido, I have departed	S. Eu tenho posto, I have put
Tu tens „ etc.	Tu tens „ etc.
Elle tem „	Elle tem „

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| P. Nós temos partido | P. Nós temos posto |
| Vós tendes „ | Vós tendes „ |
| Elles teem „ | Elles teem „ |

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| S. Eu partira, I had de- | S. Eu pozera, ¹ I had put |
| parted | |
| Tu partiras, etc. | Tu pozeras, etc. |
| Elle partira | Elle pozera |
| P. Nós partiramos | P. Nós pozéramos |
| Vós partireis | Vós pozereis |
| Elles partiram | Elles pozeram |

PRETERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| S. Eu tinha partido, I had | S. Eu tinha posto, I had |
| departed | put |
| Tu tinhas „ etc. | Tu tinhas „ etc. |
| Elle tinha „ | Elle tinha „ |
| P. Nós tínhamos „ | Nós tínhamos „ |
| Vós tinheis „ | Vós tinheis „ |
| Elles tinham „ | Elles tinham „ |

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| S. Eu partirei, I shall de- | S. Eu porei, I shall put |
| part | |
| Tu partirás, etc. | Tu porás, etc. |
| Elle partirá | Elle porá |
| P. Nós partiremos | P. Nós poremos |
| Vós partireis | Vós poreis |
| Elles patirão | Elles porão |

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| S. Eu hei de partir, I shall | S. Eu hei de pôr, I shall |
| have departed | have put |
| Tu has de partir, etc. | Tu has de pôr, etc. |
| Elle ha „ | Elle ha „ |
| P. Nós havemos „ | P. Nós havemos „ |
| Vós haveis „ | Vós haveis „ |
| Elles hão „ | Elles hão |

¹ And *pusera*; vide *Constancio*, Gr. Nouv.

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

S. Eu terei partido, I shall have departed	S. Eu terei posto, I shall have put
Tu terás partido, etc.	Tu terás posto, etc.
Elle terá „	Elle terá „
P. Nós teremos „	P. Nós teremos „
Vós tereis „	Vós tereis „
Elles terão „	Elles terão „

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

S. Eu partiria, I should depart	S. Eu poria, I should put
Tu partirias, etc.	Tu porias, etc.
Elle partiria	Elle poria
P. Nós partiríamos	P. Nós poríamos
Vós partirieis	Vós porieis
Elles partiriam	Elles poriam

COMPOUND.

S. Euteriapartido, I should have departed	S. Eu teria posto, I should have put
Tu terias partido, etc.	Tu terias posto, etc.
Elle teria „	Elle teria „
P. Nós teríamos „	P. Nós teríamos „
Vós terieis „	Vós terieis „
Elles teriam „	Elles teriam „

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

FUTURE.

S. Parte tu, depart thou	S. Põe tu, put thou
Partí vós, depart ye	Ponde vós, put ye

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. Que eu parta, that I may depart	S. Que eu ponha, that I may put
Que tu partas, etc.	Que tu ponhas, etc.
Que elle parta	Que elle ponha

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| P. Que nós partamos | P. Que nós ponhamos |
| Que vós partais | Que vós ponhais |
| Que elles partam | Que elles ponham |

PRETERIMPERFECT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| S. Que eu partisse, that I
might depart | S. Que eu pozesse, that I
might put |
| Que tu partisses, etc. | Que tu pozesses, etc. |
| Que elle partisse | Que elle pozesse |
| P. Que nós partissemos | P. Que nós pozéssemos |
| Que vós partisseis | Que vós pozésseis |
| Que elles partissem | Que elles pozessem |

PRETERPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|---|---|
| S. Que eu tenha partido,
that I might have
departed | S. Que eu tenha posto, that
I might have put |
| Que tu tenhas partido, etc. | Que tu tenhas posto, etc. |
| Que elle tenha „ | Que elle tenha „ |
| P. Que nós tenhamos „ | P. Que nós tenhamos „ |
| Que vós tenhais „ | Que vós tenhais „ |
| Que elles tenham „ | Que elles tenham „ |

PRETERPLUPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|---|---|
| S. Que eu tivesse partido,
that I might have
departed | S. Que eu tivesse posto, that
I might have put |
| Que tu tivesses partido | Que tu tivesses posto |
| Que elle tivesse „ | Que elle tivesse „ |
| P. Que nós tivéssemos „ | P. Que nós tivéssemos „ |
| Que vós tivésseis „ | Que vós tivésseis „ |
| Que elles tivessem „ | Que elles tivessem „ |

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| S. Se eu partir, when I
shall depart | S. Se eu pozer, when I shall
put |
| Se tu partires, etc. | Se tu pozeres, etc. |
| Se elle partir | Se elle pozer |

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| P. Se nós partirmos | P. Se nós pozermos |
| Se vós partirdes | Se vós pozerdes |
| Se elles partirem | Se elles pozerem |

FUTURE IMPERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|---|--|
| S. Se eu houver de partir,
when I shall have de-
parted, etc. | S. Se eu houver de pôr, when
I shall have put
etc. |
| Se tu houveres de partir | Se tu houveres de pôr |
| Se elle houver „ | Se elle houver „ |
| P. Se nós houvermos „ | P. Se nós houvermos „ |
| Se vós houverdes „ | Se vós houverdes „ |
| Se elles houverem „ | Se elles houverem „ |

FUTURE PERFECT COMPOUND.

- | | |
|--|--|
| S. Se eu tiver partido,
when I shall have
departed | S. Se eu tiver posto, when I
shall have put |
| Se tu tiveres partido, etc. | Se tu tiveres posto, etc. |
| Se elle tiver „ | Se elle tiver „ |
| P. Se nós tivermos „ | P. Se nós tivermos „ |
| Se vós tiverdes „ | Se vós tiverdes „ |
| Se elles tiverem „ | Se elles tiverem „ |

THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are called irregular which by variation of the radical letters, or by irregularly changing their terminations, deviate from the rules of the verbs of their own conjugation.

Before treating of the irregular verbs of each conjugation, the following rule common to all is given : *Compound verbs are conjugated as the simple verbs of which they are compounds.*

First Conjugation.

The verbs which terminate in *car* change into *gu* the *c*, when it is followed by the letter *e* ; ex. : *ficar*, to fix, *fique*, *fiquei*, etc.

The verbs ending in *gar* are increased by *u* after the *g*, in the persons wherein the letter *e* follows ; ex. : *julgar*, to judge, *julguei*, *julgue*.

The verb *dar*, to give, is also irregular in some or all of the persons of the following tenses :
 INDICATIVE, Present. *Dou*, *dás*, *dá* ; *damos*, *dais*, *dão*. Preterperfect. *Dei*, *deste*, *deu* ; *demos*, *dêstes*, *deram*. Pluperfect. *Dera*, *deras*, *dera* ; *deramos*, *dereis*, *deram*. SUBJUNCTIVE, Imperfect. *Dêsse*,

dêsses, dêsse ; dêssemos, dêsseis, dêssem. Future.
*Der, deres, der ; dermos, derdes, derem.*¹

Second Conjugation.

The verbs which terminate in *ger*, change into *j* the *g*, when that is followed by the letter *a* or *o* ;
 ex. : *eleger*, to choose, *elejo, eleja*, etc.

The verb *perder*, to lose, forms *perco* in the 1st person present of the Indicative ; and *perca, percas, perca, percamos, percais, percam*, in the present of the Subjunctive.

Valer, to be worth, forms *valho*, in the Subjunctive present, *valha, valhas, valha, valhamos, valhais, valham*.

Crer, to believe, makes in the Indicative present *creio, crês, crê, cremos, credes, creem* ; and in the Subjunctive present *creia, creias, creia, creiamos, creiais, creiam*. In like manner is conjugated the verb *ler*, to read, and its compounds.

¹ In regard to the mode of conjugating the verbs ending in *iar*, there are various methods in use ; ex. : some say *eu me glorio* ; others, *eu me gloreo*. The first have the undoubted advantage of never forming an irregular verb ; but as good authority is found for both modes, certainty on the point is scarcely possible ; it will therefore suffice to indicate the following verbs as those whereof the present tense is formed by the ignorant only, in our opinion, in *cio* : *avariciar*, to covet, *alumiar*, enlighten, *ampliar*, amplify, *annunciar*, announce, *copiar*, copy, *noticiar*, notify, *pronunciar*, pronounce, *renunciar*, renounce, *principiar*, begin, *titubiar*, waver, *variar*, vary, and others.

Poder, to be able, forms *posso*, in the first person present of the Indicative; in the preterperfect *pude*, *podeste*, *pôde*; *podemos*, *podestes*, *poderam*; and in the Subjunctive present *possa*, *possas*, *possa*, *possamos*, *possais*, *possam*.

These verbs are regular in the tenses omitted, and the same is to be observed in regard to the following verbs, which are here conjugated in the tenses wherein they have any irregularity:

Dizer, to say. *Fazer*, to do. *Trazer*, to bring.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

Dito, *dita*, said *Feito*, etc., done *Trazido*, etc., brought

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Digo</i> , I say	<i>Faço</i> , I do	<i>Trago</i> , I bring
<i>Dizes</i> , etc.	<i>Fazes</i> , etc.	<i>Trazes</i> , etc.
<i>Diz</i>	<i>Faz</i>	<i>Traz</i>
<i>Dizemos</i>	<i>Fazemos</i>	<i>Trazemos</i>
<i>Dizeis</i>	<i>Fazeis</i>	<i>Trazeis</i>
<i>Dizem</i>	<i>Fazem</i>	<i>Trazem</i>

PRETERPERFECT.

<i>Disse</i>	<i>Fiz</i>	<i>Trouxe</i>
<i>Disseste</i>	<i>Fizeste</i>	<i>Trouxeste</i>
<i>Disse</i>	<i>Fiz</i>	<i>Trouxe</i>
<i>Dissemos</i>	<i>Fizemos</i>	<i>Trouxemos</i>
<i>Dissestes</i>	<i>Fizestes</i>	<i>Trouxestes</i>
<i>Disseram</i>	<i>Fizeram</i>	<i>Trouxeram</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Dissera</i>	<i>Fizera</i>	<i>Trouzera</i>
<i>Disseras</i>	<i>Fizeras</i>	<i>Trouzeras</i>
<i>Dissera</i>	<i>Fizera</i>	<i>Trouzera</i>
<i>Disseramos</i>	<i>Fizemos</i>	<i>Trouzemos</i>
<i>Disserais</i>	<i>Fizerais</i>	<i>Trouzerais</i>
<i>Disseram</i>	<i>Fizeram</i>	<i>Trouzeram</i>

FUTURE.

<i>Direi</i>	<i>Farei</i>	<i>Trarei</i>
<i>Dirás</i>	<i>Farás</i>	<i>Trarás</i>
<i>Dirá</i>	<i>Fará</i>	<i>Trará</i>
<i>Diremos</i>	<i>Faremos</i>	<i>Traremos</i>
<i>Direis</i>	<i>Fareis</i>	<i>Trareis</i>
<i>Dirão</i>	<i>Farão</i>	<i>Trarão</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>Diria</i>	<i>Faria</i>	<i>Traria</i>
<i>Dirias</i>	<i>Farias</i>	<i>Trarias</i>
<i>Diria</i>	<i>Faria</i>	<i>Traria</i>
<i>Diríamos</i>	<i>Fariamos</i>	<i>Trariamos</i>
<i>Diriais</i>	<i>Fariéis</i>	<i>Trariéis</i>
<i>Diriam</i>	<i>Fariam</i>	<i>Trariam</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Diga</i>	<i>Faça</i>	<i>Traga</i>
<i>Digas</i>	<i>Faças</i>	<i>Tragas</i>
<i>Diga</i>	<i>Faça</i>	<i>Traga</i>
<i>Digamos</i>	<i>Façamos</i>	<i>Tragamos</i>
<i>Digaís</i>	<i>Façais</i>	<i>Tragais</i>
<i>Digam</i>	<i>Façam</i>	<i>Tragam</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>Disseste</i>	<i>Fizesse</i>	<i>Trouzesse</i>
<i>Dissestes</i>	<i>Fizesseis</i>	<i>Trouzesseis</i>
<i>Disseste</i>	<i>Fizesse</i>	<i>Trouzesse</i>
<i>Disseessemos</i>	<i>Fizessemos</i>	<i>Trouzessemos</i>
<i>Dissesteis</i>	<i>Fizesseis</i>	<i>Trouzesseis</i>
<i>Dissesem</i>	<i>Fizessem</i>	<i>Trouzessem</i>

FUTURE.

<i>Disser</i>	<i>Fizer</i>	<i>Trouzer</i>
<i>Disseres</i>	<i>Fizeres</i>	<i>Trouzeres</i>
<i>Dizzer</i>	<i>Fizer</i>	<i>Trouzer</i>
<i>Dissermos</i>	<i>Fizermos</i>	<i>Trouzermos</i>
<i>Dissordes</i>	<i>Fizerdes</i>	<i>Trouzordes</i>
<i>Disserem</i>	<i>Fizerem</i>	<i>Trouzerem</i>

Querer, to wish *Saber*, to know *Ver*, to see

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

Querido, querida, *Sabido, sabida*, *Visto, vista*,
wished known seen

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Quero</i>	<i>Sei</i>	<i>Vejo</i>
<i>Queres</i>	<i>Sabes</i>	<i>Ves</i>
<i>Quer</i>	<i>Sabe</i>	<i>Ve</i>
<i>Queremos</i>	<i>Sabemos</i>	<i>Vemos</i>
<i>Quereis</i>	<i>Sabeis</i>	<i>Vedes</i>
<i>Querem</i>	<i>Sabem</i>	<i>Veem</i>

PRETERPERFECT.

<i>Quiz</i>	<i>Soube</i>	<i>Vi</i>
<i>Quizeste</i>	<i>Soubeste</i>	<i>Viste</i>
<i>Quiz</i>	<i>Soube</i>	<i>Viu</i>
<i>Quizemos</i>	<i>Soubemos</i>	<i>Vimos</i>
<i>Quizestes</i>	<i>Soubestes</i>	<i>Vistes</i>
<i>Quizeram</i>	<i>Souberam</i>	<i>Viram</i>

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

<i>Quizera</i>	<i>Soubera</i>	<i>Vira</i>
<i>Quizeras</i>	<i>Souberas</i>	<i>Viras</i>
<i>Quizera</i>	<i>Soubera</i>	<i>Vira</i>

<i>Quizeramos</i>	<i>Souberamos</i>	<i>Viramos</i>
<i>Quizerois</i>	<i>Souberois</i>	<i>Vireis</i>
<i>Quizeram</i>	<i>Souberam</i>	<i>Viram</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Queira</i>	<i>Saiba</i>	<i>Veja</i>
<i>Queiras</i>	<i>Saibas</i>	<i>Vejas</i>
<i>Queira</i>	<i>Saiba</i>	<i>Veja</i>
<i>Queiramos</i>	<i>Saibamos</i>	<i>Vejamos</i>
<i>Queirais</i>	<i>Saibais</i>	<i>Vejais</i>
<i>Queiram</i>	<i>Saibam</i>	<i>Vejam</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>Quizesse</i>	<i>Soubesse</i>	<i>Visse</i>
<i>Quizesseis</i>	<i>Soubesseis</i>	<i>Visseis</i>
<i>Quizesse</i>	<i>Soubesse</i>	<i>Visse</i>
<i>Quizessemos</i>	<i>Soubessemos</i>	<i>Vissemos</i>
<i>Quizesseis</i>	<i>Soubesseis</i>	<i>Visseis</i>
<i>Quizessem</i>	<i>Soubessem</i>	<i>Vissem</i>

FUTURE.

<i>Quizer</i>	<i>Souber</i>	<i>Vir</i>
<i>Quizeres</i>	<i>Souberes</i>	<i>Vires</i>
<i>Quizer</i>	<i>Souber</i>	<i>Vir</i>
<i>Quizermos</i>	<i>Soubermos</i>	<i>Virmos</i>
<i>Quizerdes</i>	<i>Souberdes</i>	<i>Virdes</i>
<i>Quizerem</i>	<i>Souberem</i>	<i>Virem</i>

The verb *caber*, to befit, forms *caibo* in the 1st person present of the Indicative, otherwise it is conjugated as the verb *saber*, to know. *Requerer*, to require, forms *requero*, *requeres*, *requer*, in the

Indicative present; and *requeira*, *requeiras*, *requeira*; *requeiramos*, *requeirais*, *requeiram*, in the Subjunctive; otherwise it is regular.

Third Conjugation.

The verbs ending in *ir*, with *e* after the figurative letter when that is *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, or *v*, change it into *i* in the 1st person present Indicative, and in all the persons of the Subjunctive present. Of this the verb *despir*, strip, is example, making in the present Indicative *dispo*, *despes*, *despe*; *despimos*, *despis*, *despem*; and in the Subjunctive present *dispa*, *dispas*, *dispa*, *dispamos*, *dispais*, *dispam*. In the other tenses it is regular, and likewise the verbs *adherir*, to adhere, *advertir*, advert, *assentir*, assent, *competir*, compete, *conferir*, confer, *dementir*, belie, *ferir*, wound, *mentir*, lie, *progredir*, progress, *reflectir*, reflect, *sentir*, feel, which are conjugated in the same mode.

Those terminating in *gir*, change the *g* into *j* before *a* or *o*; ex.: *finger*, feign, *finjo*, *finja*, *finjas*, etc.

Those ending in *guir*, without the *u* being sounded, lose it before *o* or *a*; ex.: *seguir*, follow, *sigo*, *siga*, *sigas*, etc.

Those ending in *hir* lose the *h*, and preserve the *i* before *o* or *a*; ex.: *cahir*, fall, *caio*, *caia*, etc.

Those terminating in *sir* are now irregular in the 3rd person singular of the Indicative present; *luzir*, to shine, and *conduzir*, conduct, for example, form *conduz*, *luz*, instead of *luz*e, *conduz*e.

The verb *cobrir* or *cubrir*, to cover, forms in the Indicative present *cubro*, *cobres*, *cobre*, etc. ; in the Imperative *cobre* ; and in the Subjunctive present *cubra*, *cubras*, *cubra* ; *cubramos*, *cubrais*, *cubram* ; in the other tenses it is regular.

The verbs *acudir*, to help, *bulir*, boil, *construir*, construct, *cuspir*, spit, *destruir*, destroy, *engulir*, engulph, *fugir*, fly, *sacudir*, shake, *sumir*, sink, *tossir*, cough, are conjugated in the same manner, and form *cospes*, *destroes*, etc.

Medir, to measure, forms *meço* in the 1st person Indicative present, and *meça*, *meças* ; *meçamos*, *meçais*, *meçam* in the Subjunctive.

In like manner are conjugated the verbs *ouvir*, to hear, *pedir*, ask, *impedir*, hinder, and *despedir*, dismiss.

Rir, to laugh, in the Indicative present forms *rio*, *ris*, *ri*, *rimos*, *rides*, *riem* ; in the Imperative *ri*, *ride* ; and in the Subjunctive *ria*, *rias*, *ria* ; *riamos*, *riais*, *riam* ; otherwise it is regular.

Ir, to go, *vir*, to come, are conjugated in the following way.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT IMPERSONAL.

Ir, to go. *Vir*, to come

PERSONAL.¹

Ir eu *Vir* eu

GERUND.

Indo, going *Vindo*, coming

PARTICIPLE PAST.

Ido, gone *Vindo*, *Vinda*, come

INDICATIVE MOOD.

S. <i>Vou</i>	P. <i>Imos</i> or <i>vamos</i>	S. <i>Venho</i>	P. <i>Vimos</i>
<i>Vais</i>	<i>Ides</i>	<i>Vens</i>	<i>Vindez</i>
<i>Vai</i>	<i>Vão</i>	<i>Vem</i>	<i>Vem</i>

PRETERIMPERFECT.

S. <i>La</i>	P. <i>Iamos</i>	S. <i>Vinha</i>	P. <i>Vinhamos</i>
<i>Ias</i>	<i>Ieis</i>	<i>Vinhas</i>	<i>Vinheis</i>
<i>Ia</i>	<i>Iam</i>	<i>Vinha</i>	<i>Vinham</i>

PRETERPERFECT.

S. <i>Fui</i>	P. <i>Fomos</i>	S. <i>Vim</i>	P. <i>Vimos</i>
<i>Foste</i>	<i>Fostes</i>	<i>Vieste</i>	<i>Viestes</i>
<i>Foi</i>	<i>Foram</i>	<i>Veio</i>	<i>Vieram</i>

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

S. <i>Fora</i>	P. <i>Foramos</i>	S. <i>Viera</i>	P. <i>Vieramos</i>
<i>Foras</i>	<i>Foreis</i>	<i>Vieras</i>	<i>Viereis</i>
<i>Fora</i>	<i>Foram</i>	<i>Viera</i>	<i>Vieram</i>

¹ See note ante p. 22.

FUTURE.

S. <i>Irei</i>	P. <i>Iremos</i>	S. <i>Virei</i>	P. <i>Viremos</i>
<i>Irás</i>	<i>Ireis</i>	<i>Virds</i>	<i>Vireis</i>
<i>Irá</i>	<i>Irão</i>	<i>Virá</i>	<i>Virão</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

S. <i>Iria</i>	P. <i>Iriamos</i>	S. <i>Viria</i>	P. <i>Viríamos</i>
<i>Irias</i>	<i>Irieis</i>	<i>Virias</i>	<i>Virieis</i>
<i>Iria</i>	<i>Iriam</i>	<i>Viria</i>	<i>Viriam</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. <i>Vai tu</i>	P. <i>Ides vós</i>	S. <i>Vem tu</i>	P. <i>Vinde vós</i>
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. <i>Va</i>	P. <i>Vamos</i>	S. <i>Venha</i>	P. <i>Venhamos</i>
<i>Vas</i>	<i>Vades</i>	<i>Venhas</i>	<i>Venhais</i>
<i>Va</i>	<i>Vão</i>	<i>Venha</i>	<i>Venham</i>

PRETERIMPERFECT.

S. <i>Fosse</i>	P. <i>Fossemos</i>	S. <i>Viesse</i>	P. <i>Viessemos</i>
<i>Fosses</i>	<i>Fosseis</i>	<i>Viesses</i>	<i>Viesseis</i>
<i>Fosse</i>	<i>Fossem</i>	<i>Viesse</i>	<i>Viessem</i>

FUTURE.

S. <i>For</i>	P. <i>Formos</i>	S. <i>Vier</i>	P. <i>Viermos</i>
<i>Fores</i>	<i>Fordes</i>	<i>Vieres</i>	<i>Vierdes</i>
<i>For</i>	<i>Forem</i>	<i>Vier</i>	<i>Vierem</i>

There are verbs which, besides the participle past regular, have another irregular, and this latter is frequently preferred in discourse; we indicate some of these, the knowledge of which appears most necessary.

Acceitar, <i>to accept</i> , aceito	Isentar, <i>exempt</i> , isento
Annexar, <i>annex</i> , annexo	Juntar, <i>add</i> , junto
Captivar, <i>captive</i> , captivo	Limpar, <i>cleanse</i> , limpo
Descalçar, <i>unshoe</i> , descalço	Manifestar, <i>manifest</i> , man-
Entregar, <i>give up</i> , entregue	Matar, <i>kill</i> , morto [ifesto
Enxugar, <i>dry</i> , enxuto	Occultar, <i>hide</i> , occulto
Escusar, <i>excuse</i> , escuso	Pagar, <i>pay</i> , pago
Expressar, <i>express</i> , expresso	Salvar, <i>save</i> , salvo
Expulsar, <i>expel</i> , expulso	Seccar, <i>dry</i> , sêcco
Fartar, <i>glut</i> , farto	Segurar, <i>secure</i> , seguro
Gastar, <i>spend</i> , gasto	Soltar, <i>release</i> , solto

Second Conjugation.

Eleger, <i>choose</i> , eleito	Morrer, <i>die</i> , morto
Encher, <i>fill (up)</i> , cheio	Prender, <i>take</i> , prêso
Escrever, <i>write</i> , escripto	Romper, <i>break</i> , rôto
Incorrer, <i>incur</i> , incurso	Suspender, <i>suspend</i> , sus- [penso

Third Conjugation.

Abrir, <i>open</i> , aberto	Extinguir, <i>extinguish</i> , ex-
Affligr, <i>afflict</i> , afflicto	Frigir, <i>fry</i> , frito [tincto
Cobrir, <i>cover</i> , coberto	Imprimir, <i>print</i> , impresso
Exaurir, <i>exhaust</i> , exhausto	Inserir, <i>insert</i> , inserto
Expellir, <i>expel</i> , expulso	Tingir, <i>dye</i> , tinto

OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called defective which are wanting in certain voices ; of these is example, the verb *feder*, to smell strongly, which is never used in the persons where the *d* is followed by the letter *a* or *o*.

Brandir, to brandish, *colorir*, to colour, *compellir*, compel, *demolir*, demolish, *expellir*, expel, *repellir*, repel, *submergir*, submerge, are likewise defective, because, according to many grammarians, they ought only to be used in the persons in which the letter *i* follows the figurative or radical letters.

When these verbs have only the 3rd person singular, they are called *impersonal* ; such are the verbs *chover*, to rain, *nevar*, to snow, *amanhecer*, dawn, and others.

The verb *prazer*, to praise, is not only defective, but irregular in the following persons ; *praz*, *prouve*, *prouterà*, *prouvesse*, *prouver*.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions are unchanging words which serve to indicate the relations that things have between them ; ex. : *o livro DE Pedro*, Peter's book. The

de expresses relation of possession, indicating that the book belongs to Peter.

Prepositions are the words *a*, to, *ante*, before, *após*, after, *até*, until, *com*, with, *contra*, against, *de*, of, *desde*, from, *em*, in, *entre*, between, *para*, for (by), *per*, through, *por*, by, *sem*, without, *sob*, under, *sobre*, above, and others expressing relations of place (for example, *estive em Roma*, I was in Rome, *vou para Lisboa*, I go to Lisbon), and figuratively others analogous, such as :

Those relating to time, as, *fez-se em duas horas*, it was done in two hours.

Those of concurrence or union, as, *estive com Pedro*, I was with Peter.

Those of opposition, as, *foi contra o costume*, it was unusual.

Those of possession or origin, as, *a luz provém do sol*, light comes from the sun.

Those of cause, as, *obra por interesse*, he works for his own profit.

Those of means or instrumentality, as, *elevou-se pela intriga*, he rose by intrigue.

Those relating to object or end to, as, *estudou para saber*, he studied to acquire knowledge.

OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are unchangeable words, joined to verbs and adjectives, to express the mode or circumstances of their signification ; ex. : *Pedro escreve BEM*, Peter writes well.

Sometimes adjectives are employed, or certain phrases in place of adverbs; ex.: *Fallou d'ESTE ARTE, e VELOZ partiu*, 'he spoke in this way, and left immediately.'

Adverbs are divided into different classes according to the circumstances to be expressed, that is to say :

Of mode : *bem*, well, *mal*, badly, *assim*, thus, *do mesmo modo*, in like manner, *como*, as, *facilmente*, easily.¹

Of time : *agora*, now, *já*, already, *logo*, after, *hoje*, to-day, *amanhã*, to-morrow, *nunca*, never, *então*, then, *quando*, when, *sempre*, always.

Of place : *çá*, here, *aqui*, there, *acolá*, there, *onde*, where, *longe*, far, *ahi*, there.

Of quantity : *pouco*, little, *mais*, more, *menos*, less, *muito*, much, *tanto*, so much, *quanto*, as much as.

Of affirmation : *sim*, yes, *na verdade*, in truth.

Of negation : *não*, no, *de nenhum modo*, in no-wise.

Of doubt : *talvez*, perhaps, *quiçá*, perhaps, *por ventura*, by chance.

Of exclusion : *só*, only, *apenas*, scarcely, *sómente*, only.

¹ A great many adverbs of mode are formed by placing after the attributive adjective the termination *mente*; ex.: *fielmente*, faithfully. When the adjectives end in *o*, they change it into *a*, for the formation of these adverbs; ex.: *sabiamente*, wisely.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

The Conjunction is an unvarying part of speech, which serves to connect not only words but parts and periods of discourse; ex.: *Pedro é João são sábios*, Peter and John are wise.

There are different kinds of conjunctions, the chief whereof are as follows:

Copulatives: *e*, and, *tambem*, also (too), *que*, than, or as, *item*, also, *outro sim*, besides.

Disjunctives: *ou*, or, *nem*, nor, *quer*, whether, *ora*, now, *ja*, already, *quando*, when.

Conditional: *se*, if, *não*, not, *com tanto que*, if.

Of cause: *como*, as, *por quanto*, for as much as, *pois que*, since, so much as.

Of conclusion: *pois*, then, *logo*, therefore, *portanto*, then.

Of opposition: *mas*, but, *porem*, but, *com quanto*, provided that, *todavia*, nevertheless.

OF THE INTERJECTION.

The Interjection is a word whereby is expressed sudden movement or emotion of the mind.

Those most in use are as follows: *ai*, ah! to express pain or grief, *oh*! pleasure; *ui*! fear; *ah*! *oh*! admiration; *eia*! to incite; *ta*! to suspend, stop, *ó*! to call.

Interjections are elliptical expressions, which are equivalent to entire sentences; *ai* is the same

as *tenho dór*, I feel pain, *ta*, to, *suspende*, suspend (stop), and the same with the rest.

In order to facilitate the practice of the rules given, and the comprehension of the principles laid down, an analysis of the following words is offered as example.

Hontem recebi de Coimbra dous livros antigos, I yesterday received from Coimbra two very old books.

Hontem, yesterday, is an adverb to express the circumstance of the time when these books were received.

Recebi, I received, is a word to express affirmation, and is verb adjective, because besides the affirmation, it expresses an affirmed thing; that is, that I was the recipient. And it is verb active, because it expresses an action done by the subject, and transitive, because the said action has, or passes to, an object distinct from the subject, which is the agent; it is in its natural signification, in order to correspond with its primitive idea; it is primitive, because it is not derived from any other word in Portuguese; simple, because divided it has no meaning; it is in the active voice, in order to express an action likewise active; in the indicative mood, for its action is actually performed; in the preterperfect, because

it is done at a time anterior to that in which it is announced ; it is in the 1st person singular, in order to agree with the pronoun *eu*, I, understood by ellipsis ; it belongs to the 2nd conjugation, because ending in *er* in the present impersonal of its infinitive ; and it is regular, because it changes regularly its terminations without any alteration of the radical letters.

De, of, is a preposition to indicate the relation of place whence the books were received.

Coimbra is a substantive to intimate to us an object, and it is a noun proper, because that object is unique in its kind. It is in its natural meaning to correspond with its primitive idea ; it is primitive, because it is derived from no other word in the Portuguese idiom ; simple, for divided it means nothing ; in the singular, and could not be otherwise, because proper names in their natural acceptation have no plural, and by use considered feminine.

Dous, two, is a determinative adjective, because it limits the signification of its substantive, denoting its quantity, and is simple, primitive, and unchanging in its termination.

Livros, books, is a substantive to intimate the objects, and noun appellative, because it may be referred to all of its kind ; but in the present

case limited to the number of them denoted by the adjective *dous* ; it is in its natural acceptation, and it is primitive and simple, for use considered masculine, and in the plural, because naming more than one thing.

Antigos, ancient (or very old), is an attributive adjective, in order to express a quality. It is, in its natural acceptation, simple and primitive. It is in the masculine, and in the plural, and positive, because expressing simply the quality, without comparison or preference.

OF SYNTAX.

Syntax is the part of grammar which teaches the correct composition of sentences.

Speech, or proposition, is the expression of an opinion or affirmation.

Opinion is the act of the mind, wherein we decide on the propriety of two ideas, as, for example, *Pedro é sabio*, Peter is wise.

The proposition consists of three principal members, *i.e.* subject, verb, and attribute expressed or included in the verb, when this is adjective ; as, *Pedro é vivente*, ou *Pedro vive*, Peter is living.

The *subject* is the person or thing spoken of ;
ex. : *Pedro é sabio*, Peter is wise.

The subject of any sentence may be found by joining to the verb the interrogative *quem*, who; ex.: *quem é sabio*, who is wise? The reply indicates Peter.

The *subject* is either *complex* or *incomplex* (i.e. simple); it is *incomplex* when it is expressed by one word only (not including the article); ex.: *a neve é branca*, snow is white; it is *complex* when expressed by two or more words; ex.: *o Homem Benefico soccorre o indigente*, the benevolent relieve the poor.

Not only substantives can serve as subject in discourse, but also any other parts of speech applied, with the article, as substantives; ex.: *o ler é proveitoso*, reading is beneficial.

The attribute is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject; ex.: *Pedro é sabio*, Peter is wise.

The attribute (or the complement adjective) may be formed by joining to the verb the interrogative *o que?* ex.: *Pedro é o que?* Peter is what? The reply indicates *sabio*, wise, which in fact is the attribute.

The attribute may also be complex or incomplex; and not only may adjectives serve as attribute, but likewise substantives; ex.: *Pedro é Pastor*, Peter is a Pastor (or Shepherd).

Finally the *verb* is the word whereby we affirm what the attribute requires of, or omits to convey to, the subject; ex. : *Pedro é sabio*, Peter is wise.

Propositions (or sentences) may be either *simple* or *compound*; simple are those which have but one sole subject and one sole attribute, *i.e.* when expressing but one sole affirmation or opinion; ex. : *Pedro é sabio*; they are compound, when having more than one subject or attribute, *i.e.* when expressing more than one judgment or opinion; ex. : *Pedro e João são sabios*, Peter and John are wise; *Pedro é sabio e modesto*, Peter is wise and modest. The conjunction of many sentences, or even one forming a complete sense, is called a *period*; when the period consists of more than one sentence, one of them is called *principal*, the rest *subordinate*.

The *principal* sentence is that which of itself forms usually complete sense. Principal sentences are denoted by the Indicative, Conditional, or Imperative Mood, unless with a conjunction which renders them subordinate.

Subordinate sentences are those which, of themselves alone, do not form complete sense; ex. : SE QUERES SABER, *estuda*, If you would acquire knowledge, study. These sentences, when they form part of others, are called *partial*.

Division of Syntax.

Syntax is divided into three parts, *i.e.* government, agreement, and construction, and may be either *regular* or *figurative*.

Regular syntax is when neither the number nor the grammatical order of the words of a sentence be altered; ex.: *muitos homens se fizeram auctores d'este homicidio*, many were said to be concerned in that murder (Freire).

It is figurative when the number or grammatical order of the words is changed; ex.: *muitos d'este homicidio se fizeram auctores*.

Of Government.

Government is the mutual dependence of the words of a sentence.¹ Transitive verbs, preposi-

¹ This dependence in the Latin, and other tongues, is indicated by means of the *cases*, which are the different terminations whereby the words declined indicate their use in the phrase or sentence; ex.: *Alius Petri* (*o filho de Pedro*), Peter's son. In this example the termination of the name Peter is changed, in order thus to indicate that it serves as complement to the word *Alius*, son, on which it depends, and by which it is governed. In Portuguese the dependence is almost always expressed by combining the prepositions with the substantives, and, as it would be incorrect to call these combinations *cases*, the name of *complement* is given to them, a name undoubtedly very appropriate and expressive, since these combinations complete and explain the sense of the words they govern.

tions, and in general words of relative signification,¹ require others to complete them. If, for example, we say *Cesar venceu*, Cesar conquered, it is necessary to add *a Pompeo*, Pompey, or some one, without which the signification of the verb would remain incomplete. Consequently the verb, preposition, etc., are styled *governing* words; *governed*, whatever others serve as their complement; and not only such may be the case with words alone, but even entire sentences.

There are four kinds of complement: the *objective*, the *terminative*, *circumstantial*, and *restrictive*.

The *objective complement* is the word or words upon which falls directly the action of the transitive verb; ex.: *Pedro comprou UM LIVRO*, Peter bought a book. When, however, the objective complement be the name of animals, or personified things, and is of the same number and person as the subject, it should always be preceded by the preposition *a*; ex.: *PEDRO matou a PAULO*, Peter slew Paul.

The *terminative complement* is the word or words which, preceded by any preposition, serve as the

¹ Words of relative signification are those which require a term which completes their meaning; such are the adjectives *igual*, *superior*, etc., the verbs *dar*, to give; *attribuir*, attribute, and others, for which the objective complement is not sufficient to complete their signification.

indispensable *terms* to the relative signification of the governing words; ex.: *João DEU um livro a PEDRO*, John gave Peter a book.

The *circumstantial complement* is the word or words which, preceded by any preposition, are joined to verbs and adjectives to express any circumstance of their signification; ex.: *Pedro estuda COM CUIDADO*, Peter studied carefully.

The *restrictive complement* is the word or words which, preceded by the preposition *de*, of, limit or restrict the signification of the appellative preceding it; ex.: *par de sapatos*, a pair of shoes.

When the governing and the governed parts are all expressed, the government is regular; when otherwise, ellipsis occurs, which will be referred to hereafter.

Of Agreement.

Agreement is the concordance resulting from the use of the adjective and verb in the terminations corresponding to the gender, number, and person of their substantives or subjects.

Adjectives ought to agree with their substantives in gender and number; ex.: *homem sabio*, *mulheres virtuosas*, a wise man, virtuous women.

If the substantives should be two or more, and of different gender, the adjective, being an attri-

bute, should be put in the plural masculine ; ex. : *Pedro e Maria são* VIRTUOSOS, Peter and Maria are virtuous. But when the adjective is conjoined with substantives, as it were synonymous, it may agree with the nearest ; ex. : *o amor e a amizade* VERDADEIRA, or *a amizade e o amor* VERDADEIRO, friendship and true love.

When we make use of the appellations *senhoria*, lordship, and the like, and have some adjective to agree with them, we ought to put it in the termination corresponding with the sex of the person to whom, or of whom, we speak, so that the pronoun remain in the feminine ; ex. : *Sua Excellencia foi* CASADO *com Maria*, ou CASADA *com Pedro*, His (or Her) Excellency was married to Maria, or married to Peter.

Nós, we, and *vós*, ye, used in place of *eu*, I, and *tu*, thou, require the verb in the plural, but the corresponding adjective remains in the singular ; ex. : *autes* (nós) *sejamos* BREVE, *que* PROLIXO, we should be brief, rather than prolix (*Barros*, Gram.).

The verb ought to agree with its subject in number and person ; ex. : *Pedro* FUGIU, Peter fled.

The verb *haver*, to have, is an exception to this rule, when signifying 'to exist,' remaining always in the singular, even though the subject be of the

plural; ex.: *annos* HOVE *em que os baptisados foram dous mil*, in some years the numbers baptised amounted to 2000 (Lucena).

If there be two or more subjects, the verb is placed in the plural; in the 1st person, if any of them shall be of the 1st person; in the 2nd, if any be of the 2nd person; ex.: *eu e tu* ESTAMOS *bons*, you and I are good; *tu e Pedro* ESTAIS *bons*, you and Peter are good. If, however, all should be of the 3rd person, the verb may either be put in the 3rd person plural, as, for example: SUBIRAM *ao quarto da Duquesa de Mantua D. Miguel e Fernão Telles*,¹ Don Miguel and Fernando Telles repaired to the apartments of the Duchess of Mantua; or in the third person singular, as, *o pó e o fumo* AVISOU *a D. João da Costa*, the dust and smoke forewarned Dom John da Costa.¹

If the subject should be a collective partitive, followed by a noun, in the plural, the verb is also put in the plural; ex.: *parte dos nossos inimigos* FUGIRAM, part of our enemies fled. But if the collective be general, the verb must remain in the singular; ex.: *o exercito dos inimigos* RETIROU-SE, the enemy's army retreated.

These irregularities are explained by the system of figurative syntax, as will hereafter be seen.

¹ *Portugal restaurado*, Edit. 1679, pp. 129 and 133.

Of Construction.

Construction is the combination of words in a sentence without alteration of their syntax; construction may be *direct* or the *reverse*.

Direct construction requires that the subject take the first place, then the verb, afterwards the attribute or objective complement, and the terminative or circumstantial complement, if any, the last, and that the words of modification have place after those modified; ex.: *D. João de Castro lhe louvou e accendeu este brio com favores publicos*, Dom John de Castro lauded his bravery and encouraged it by public demonstrations of favour.

Inverse construction, on the contrary, demands that the verb be placed before the subject, the adjective before its substantive, and that other similar inversions be made; ex.: *este brio lhe louvou e accendeu D. João de Castro com favores publicos* (Freire).

The inverse construction is the most followed; but it ought to be noted that the determinative adjectives should never be placed after their substantives. Likewise no other adjective whatever ought to be drawn from its place, which by change of position would alter in signification; such is the adjective *algum*, any, some, which, placed be-

fore or after its substantive, has meanings totally different: *cousa alguma*, signifies *nenhuma*, nothing; *alguma cousa*, anything, or the opposite. (N.B. The natural signification of these adjectives is usually indicated by their direct construction; the figurative meaning by the reverse.)

Of Figurative Syntax.

Figurative Syntax is when, by means of the following figures, we omit, increase, or transpose words in speech.

Ellipsis is a figure whereby we omit in speech certain words which are easily understood; ex.: *d'onde vindes?* whence comest thou? *de casa*, from home. In this reply are wanting the words *eu venho de casa*,¹ I come from home.

When we have to repeat a word already expressed, and which may be easily understood, it is elegant to omit it; an exception is, should there be any article, pronoun, or preposition which pre-

¹ In order to reduce to regular syntax the following example, *estds velho, doente, pobre*, you are old, suffering, poor, it is necessary to repeat the verb and say, *tu estds velho, tu estds pobre, tu estds doente*, you are old, you are, etc., thus forming three regular sentences. It is therefore obvious that continuous words, and those connected by expressed or understood conjunctions, form so many elliptical sentences, which may be reduced to regular syntax by understanding as omitted the words they lack.

cedes words of an opposite meaning; it would be wrong to say, *meu Pai e Mãi são já velhos*, my father and mother are already aged, instead of, *meu Pai e minha Mãi são já velhos*.

Syllepsis is a kind of ellipse, whereby the verb or adjective is made to agree, not with the substantives to which they are joined, but with others which we imagine, or which are understood; ex.: *Pedro e Maria são virtuosos*, Peter and Maria are virtuous. *Virtuosos* does not agree with *Pedro* nor *Maria*, but with the substantive *entes*, beings, understood by ellipse.

Pleonasm is when a perfect and complete sentence is augmented by certain words to render it the more expressive; ex.: *eu o vi com os MEUS PROPRIOS OLHOS*, I saw it with my own eyes.

Hyperbole is when we transpose words in speech, separating the *governed* from the *governing*, the adjectives from their substantives, etc.; ex.: *eu cuido que DA ILLUSTRE DIO lhe será CADA PEDRA um epitaphio mudo* (Freire), I think that every stone will be a silent epitaph of the famous Dio.

Analysis of the Proposition.

1st example: *Pedro é sabio*, Peter is wise. This is a simple sentence to express one sole affirma-

tion ; its subject is *Peter*, the person spoken of. The word *é*, is, affirms the co-existence of Peter with the quality expressed by the adjective *sabio*, wise ; it is for that end the verb. *Sabio* is the attribute to express the quality we affirm to belong to the subject, *Peter*.

2nd: *Pedro e Maria são virtuosos*, Peter, etc., are virtuous ; a compound phrase, to express more than one affirmation ; it is equivalent to *Pedro é virtuoso*, *Maria é virtuosa*, Peter is virtuous, Mary is virtuous ; phrases which are analysed like the preceding one.

3rd: *O JUSTO só TEME A DEUS*, the just only fear God.

A simple phrase to express one sole judgment ; its verb adjective *teme*, fear, expresses briefly the co-existence of the subject *justo*, just man, with the attribute *temente*, fearing, whose objective complement are the words *a Deus*, God.

Analysis of the Period.

Example : *Mandou D. João 4º ao Dr. Rodrigo Botelho, que assistia em Suecia, que passasse a Osnabruck com os Plenipotenciarios que a Rainha mandasse d'aquelle Reino*, D. John IV. commanded Dr. Rodrigo Botelho, then in Sweden, to repair to

Osnaburgh with the plenipotentiaries whom the Queen was to send from that kingdom.

This period or paragraph consists of four sentences, the 1st is the principal, not only because enunciated by the indicative mood, without a conjunction to subordinate it, but because, conjointly with its integrant (which is the 3rd), which serves it as objective complement, it forms a complete and independent sentence. The 2nd is an incidental explicative sentence, in order to explain and amplify the idea expressed by the words *R. Botelho*; but forms no essential part of this idea, and for that cause may be omitted without changing the meaning. The 3rd is, as was said, an entire sentence, because completing the governance of the verb *mandou*, ordered. The 4th is an incidental restrictive sentence, since it limits the signification of the word 'plenipotentiaries,' by restricting it to those whom the Queen of Sweden should send; and it cannot be omitted without altering the sense, since we could not say the *plenipotentiaries* without declaring who they were.

PROSODY.

Prosody is a part of grammar which teaches the pronunciation of words with their due sound and accent.

Accent is the greater or less stress or elevation of voice wherewith we pronounce the words represented by the following signs or marks (`), ('), (^), entitled, the first grave accent, the second acute accent, the third circumflex, and the value whereof can only be orally learned.

The syllables with acute accent or circumflex are commonly called long, the others short; and in nearly all words there is a long or *predominant* syllable, which may be the last, the last but one, or the one before that, but never one antecedent to that. To indicate which of these syllables should be predominant is one of the objects of prosody.

The words having the last syllable predominant are :

1st. Those ending in *i* or *u*, excepting *quasi*, almost, in a mode, and *tribu*, tribe.

2nd. Those ending in *ão* or *m*; excepting *orgão*, organ, *benção*, blessing, etc.; except also the voices of the verbs (unless those of the future

tenses), and words ending in *em*; ex.: *imagem*, image.

3rd. Those ending in *l*, excepting the adjectives in *cel* or *il*; ex.: *docil*, docile, *amavel*, amiable.

4th. Those ending in *r*, excepting *ambar*, amber, *nectar*, nectar, etc.

5th. Those which terminate in *s* or *z* when of the singular, for if of the plural they preserve the quantity of their singular.

The *antepenultimate* is predominant;

1st. With substantives which end in *imo*; ex.: *optimo*, best, *bellissimo*, most beautiful.

2nd. The voices of the verbs terminating in *mos*; ex.: *eramos*, we were, excepting those of the preterperfect, future, and present.

3rd. The substantives compounded of Greek roots; ex.: *philosopho*, philosopher, excepting those ending in *ia*, as, for instance, *philosophia*, philosophy.

The last syllable but one is predominant with all words in which the last or antepenultimate syllable is not predominant; ex.: *virtude*, virtue.

Of Figures of Speech.

Figures of speech are used when, for euphony in pronunciation, we cut off, augment, or change letters in our phrases.

Letters are cut off :

1st. By *Aphæresis* in the beginning of words ;
ex. : *liança* for *alliança*, alliance.¹

2. By *Syncope* in the middle ; ex. : *mor* for *maior*, greater.

3. By *Apocope* in the end ; ex. : *sam* for *santo*, holy.

Synalepha is when the last vowel of a word is suppressed, and supplies as it were the first vowel of the following sentence, this sign ('), or apostrophe, at times understood, taking the place of the suppressed vowel. The preposition *de*, of, almost always loses the *e*, if followed by a vowel ; ex. : *do*, of it, *d'este*, of this, etc., for *de o*, *de este*, etc. The pronouns *me*, *te*, *lhe*, me, thee, it or him, lose also the *e*, when followed by the article *a*, the, or *o*, the, without the substantive ; ex. : *deram-mo* for *deram-me-o*, they gave it.

Prothesis is when the word is *increased* by any letter ; ex. : *deram-no* for *deram-o*, they gave it.

Antithesis is when any letter is changed in a

¹ Almost all grammarians give as examples of this figure the words *no*, *na*, *n-este*, etc., but they seem to be in error. In these words, which formerly were written *em no*, *em na*, *em neste*, etc., as may be seen in the very oldest documents, collected by J. P. Ribeiro, in the *Leal Conselheiro*, *Vita Christi*, etc., not only has there been no suppression of any letter, but even the contrary has been the case, thus being examples of *prothesis* rather than *aphæresis*.

word, as in the voices of verbs ending in *s* or *r*, and followed by the article *o* or *a*, in which the *s* or *r* is changed into *l*; ex.: *dal-o*, to give it, *louvamo-lo*, we praise it, in place of *louvamos-o*, *dar-o*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography is the part of grammar which teaches the correct mode of writing words, and the use of punctuation.

The orthography generally adopted is that which has for basis etymology and the derivation of words, and as this orthography can be effectively learned by the use of any good dictionary,¹ we have now but to occupy ourselves with the following objects.

The Use of Capital Letters.

These should only be made use of :

1st. At the beginning of periods (paragraphs), and after the points of interrogation, admiration or exclamation, *terminating* these.

2nd. At the beginning of every verse of any

¹ The author of the Portuguese Compendium has published an Essay upon Orthography, in which is a Vocabulary, that may in some measure supply the want of a Dictionary in regard to orthography.

poem, and also at the beginning of any sentence or saying we may cite; ex.: *Dizia Horacio; min-guem vive contente com a sua sorte*, Horace said, no one lives contented with his lot.

3rd. At the beginning of proper or heathen names, of sciences or arts, dignities or professions, of degrees, relationships, and others like to them, when they are taken in the personal and determinative sense, for example: *meu Primo Luiz é digno de toda a estima*, my cousin Louis is worthy of all esteem; but not when speaking generally, for instance, *os filhos devem respeitar seus pais*, sons should respect their parents.

On the Use of the Hyphen.

The *hyphen* (-), dash, or mark of connection, is used to divide words in their elements, especially or chiefly when any such word overpasses its own line, and goes partly to the next; in this case every care should be taken not to separate the letters forming syllables, and to note the following rules:

1st. Two consonants occurring in any word, one of them belongs to the preceding vowel, the other to that which follows: ex.: *bel-lo*, handsome, *for-te*, strong. Exceptions are the consonants *bl*, *br*, *el*, and all those, which though joined to-

gether, would be proper to commence a syllable, and which belong both to the vowel that follows ; ex. : *a-brir*, to open, *a-dro*, porch.

2nd. Three or more consonants occurring, those which would be proper for the beginning of a syllable belong to the following vowel, the others to that preceding ; ex. : *ac-clamar*, to acclaim.

3rd. When a consonant occurs between two vowels, it usually belongs to the vowel that follows it ; ex. : *a-ve*, hail ! An exception is the letter *e*, which belongs to the preceding vowel ; ex. : *ex-ercito*, army, *ex-ecutar*, to execute.

4th. Two or more vowels occurring in any word may be divided, if not forming a diphthong ; ex. : *sa-u-de*, health.

As exception to these rules, it should be noted that compound words ought to be divided into the simple words that compose them ; ex. : *in-audito*, unheard, *ad-mittir*, to admit.

The *hyphen* serves also to unite the pronouns *me*, *te*, *lhe*, *nós*, *vós*, *se*, me, thee, etc., to the words whereto they serve as complements ; ex. : *cumpre-nos*, it behoves us, *ensinar-te*, to instruct you. It also serves to mark a break or pause in a sentence, and to indicate an emphasis on the word or words so isolated ; thus, in fact, almost taking its place in

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of indicating in writing, by means of certain signs, the pauses which should be made in reading, for the better understanding of the subject of discourse.

These signs are the following : the comma (,), semi-colon (;), colon (:), full stop (.), the point of interrogation (?), the point of exclamation (!), parenthesis (), and reticence (.). Briefly, in fact, punctuation in Portuguese is precisely the same as in French or English.

Examples of the use of the comma, semicolon; colon : and period or full stop. are : *Estudai, diz Seneca, não para saber, mais que os outros ; mas melhor que elles*, I studied, said Seneca, not to know more than others, but better than they. *Em Portugal teem reinadõ tres dynastias : a Dynastia Alfonzina ; a d'Aviz, e a de Bragança*, three dynasties have reigned in Portugal, that of Alfonzo, that of Aviz, and that of Braganza. *Se a sabedoria entrar em teu coração, e a sciencia agradar á tua alma ; o conselho te guardará, e a prudencia te conservará. (Proverbio do Salomão)*, When wisdom entereth into thy heart, and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul ; discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee : (Proverbs of Solomon).

The *point of interrogation* is made use of at the end of sentences which express any inquiry; ex.: *Como, Senhores, sem mim passais a Dio?* (Freire), How, gentlemen, would you go to Dio without me?

The *point of admiration*, or rather of *exclamation*, is applied to express sudden emotion, surprise, or comparison; ex.: *Quanto é admiravel a natureza!* How wonderful (or admirable) is nature!

The *parenthesis* serves to isolate any sentence or phrase which is inserted in the phrase, without being at all an essential part of it; ex.: *João Coelho se offereceu ao Capitão Mor* (A QUEM ERA SINGULARMENTE ACCEITO), *para tentar os mares* (Freire), John Coelho offered himself to the Capitão Mor (by whom he was remarkably esteemed), for service on the seas.

The words in parenthesis should be read in a lower or altered tone of voice.

Reticence, or the breaking off of parts of a sentence or dialogue, serves to denote a sudden suspension of what has to be said, and is expressed in reading by a certain peculiar pause, which may be better learned by oral instruction; ex.:

E' verdade, é verdade, os anjos oiço

Mas é dado aos mortaes ouvir-lh' o canto (Bocage).

'Tis true, 'tis true, I hear the angels

But mortals are allowed to hear their song.

In the following stanzas of the *Lusiad* may be found examples of nearly all rules regarding punctuation.

Entrava a formosissima Maria
Pelos paternaes paços sublimados,
Lindo o gesto, mas fóra de alegria,
E seus olhos em lagrimas banhados :
Os cabellos angelicos trazia
Pelos eburneos hombros espalhados,
Diante do pae ledo, que a agasalha,
Estas palavras taes chorando espalha :

Quantos povos a terra produziu
De Africa toda, gente fera e estranha,
O grão Rei de Marrocos conduziu,
Para vir possuir a nobre Hespanha :
Poder tamanho junto não se viu,
Depois que o salso mar a terra banha :
Trazem ferocidade, e furor tanto,
Que a vivos medo, e a mortos faz espanto.

Aquelle que me déste por marido,
Por defender sua terra amedrontada,
Co 'o pequeno poder offerecido.
Ao duro golpe está da maura espada ;
E, se não fôr contigo soccorrido,
Vêr-me-has d'elle, e do reino ser privada ;
Viuva, e triste, e posta em vida escura,
Sem marido, sem reino, e sem ventura.

Portanto, ó Rei, de quem com puro medo
O corrente Mulucha se congela,
Rompe toda a tardança, acude cedo
A miseranda gente de Castella :
Se esse gesto, que mostras claro e ledo,
De pae o verdadeiro amor assella,
Acude, e corre Pai ; que se não corres,
Póde ser que não aches quem soccorres.

Thus rendered in English by Thomas Moore
Musgrave (Canto 3, pp. 119-20) :

The beauteous Maria came,
Entering the Palace of her Ancestors
With sweetly sorrowful dejected mien—
Her brilliant eyes suffused with streaming tears,
While o'er her neck, that vied with ivory,
In snowy hue, flow'd her angelic hair.
With joy her father clasp'd her to his heart,
When thus, with interrupting sobs and tears,
She spake—"From all the furious Moorish States
Of Africa, a fierce and warlike host,
The Monarch of Morocco hither leads,
Noble Iberia to subjugate.
Such numbers infinite have ne'er been seen,
Since the salt waves first lash'd the sounding shore ;
So great their fury and ferocity,
They fill with fear the living, and the dead
Perturb. The Prince to whom thou gav'st my hand,
His menac'd kingdom to defend, no means
Possesses, nor can the fatal blow
From the uplifted Moorish sword avert
Without thy aid, O King, me thou wilt see,
Of consort and of kingdom both depriv'd ;
A widow mourning in obscurity—
Without her king, without her crown, and lost
To happiness. My Royal Father, if
Mulucha's streams at thy approach with fear
Congeal'd, banish delay, and haste, O haste,
The overwhelm'd Castilian to relieve ;
And if the joy, that in thy face now beams,
Be a true sign of thy paternal love,
Accelerate thy speed,—for, without haste,
He whom thou would'st assist, may be no more."

APPENDIX.

Cardinal Numbers.

Um ¹	One	Vinte e um	Twenty-one
Dois, dous	Two	Vinte dous	Twenty-two
Tres	Three	Trinta	Thirty
Quatro	Four	Trinta e um	Thirty-one
Cinco	Five	Quarenta	Forty
Seis	Six	Cincoenta	Fifty
Sete	Seven	Sessenta	Sixty
Oito	Eight	Setenta	Seventy
Nove	Nine	Setenta e um	Seventy-one
Dez, dés	Ten	Oitenta	Eighty
Onze	Eleven	Noventa	Ninety
Doze	Twelve	Noventa e dous	Ninety-two
Treze	Thirteen	Cem or cento	A hundred
Quatorze	Fourteen	Duzentos	Two hundred
Quinze	Fifteen	Trezentos	Three hundred
Desaseis	Sixteen	Mil	A thousand
Desasete	Seventeen	Dous mil	Two thousand
Desoito	Eighteen	Dés mil	Ten thousand
Desanove	Nineteen	Cem mil	A hundred thou-
Vinte	Twenty	Um milhaõ	A million [sand

¹ Spelt and pronounced at times *hum*, and *huma*, the *h* being but slightly aspirated.

Fractions.

Meio	Half	Quinto	Fifth
Terço	Third	Sexto	Sixth
Quarto	Quarter, fourth	etc.	

Multiple Numbers.

Dobrado	Double	Onze vezes	Elevenfold
Triplo	Triple	Centuple	Hundredfold
Quadruplo	Fourfold		

Uma vez, once*Duas vezes*, twice, etc.*The Months.*

Janeiro	January	Julho	July
Fevereiro	February	Agosto	August
Março	March	Septembro	September
Abril	April	Outubro	October
Maio	May	Novembro	November
Junho	June	Dezembro	December

Days of the Week.

Domingo	Sunday	Quinta feira	Thursday
Segunda feira	Monday	Sexta feira	Friday
Terça feira	Tuesday	Sabbado	Saturday
Quarta feira	Wednesday		

Primavera	Spring	O outono	Autumn
O verão or estio	Summer	O inverno	Winter

A few Phrases and Familiar Expressions.

Quer, so be it.

Perto de meia noite, near midnight.

Eis, there!

A manhan, to-morrow.

Em torno, round about.

As avessas, the reverse.

Cedo, soon.

De caso pensado, designedly.

De manso, softly.

De cor, by heart.

Isto he, that is to say.

Vai-te-embora, begone.

Que tal? what do you say of it?

Sio! hush!

Ai de mim! alas!

Ao amanhecer, at sunrise.

Trajar a moda, to be dressed in fashion.

Estou para partir, I am just off.

Bons dias senhor, good morning, sir.

Agradecido, I thank you.

Adéos meu Senhor, farewell, sir.

Vm. tem pressa, you are in haste.

Muito seu criado, your most humble servant.

Não tenha vm medo, fear not.

Que tempo faz? what sort of weather is it?

Faz frio? is it cold?

Tem vm. acabado? have you done?

Que quer? What do you want?

Entende o? do you understand?

Não o sei, I do not know it.

Andar á vela, to sail.

Pagar as cartas, to play at cards.

Fulano entrou, so and so came in.

Que novas ha? what news?

Hum palavra, a word.

Que vos parece, what do you think?

Que tem Vm.? what is the matter with you?

Estou pasmado, I am astonished.

Como está ? how are you ?
Assim dizem, they say so.
Quem lhe disse a v^{ca} ? who told it to you ?
Peço-lhe perdão, I beg your pardon.
Penso nisso, I am thinking of it.
Tome sentido, take care.
Sempre seu, entirely yours.
Meu querido amigo, my dear friend.
Que horas são ? what time is it ?
Eis-me prompto, I am ready.
Como veio ? how did you come ?
Muito folgo, I am glad.
Fallar em, to talk of it.
Andar doente, to feel ill.
Dar fim, to conclude.
Ter mão, to hold back.
Passar bem, to be comfortable.
Dar um passeio, to take a walk.
Fazer gente, to raise troops.
Vou passando, I am tolerably well.
Tive que escrever, I had to write.
Dar dia e hora, to appoint a time.
E mister separar-nós, we must part.
A razão, at the rate of.
Não acho, I cannot find.
Seja, I consent.
Tem razão, you are right.
Eu lh'a peço, pray do.
Uma dúzia, a dozen.
Uma ventena, a score.
Sim, Senhor, yes, sir.
Sinto calor, I am very warm.
Almoçar ovos, to breakfast on eggs.
Mai bonito, very fine.
Quatro xelins o arratel, 4s. a pound.
Chaperão, a big hat.
Nuns nada, trivialities.
O mais, the rest.

Algun dia, some day.
O tal sujeito, the said person.
De pressa, promptly.
No chão, on the ground.
Logo-logo, at once.
Assim-assim, quite gently.
Sentido, have a care.
De todo, quite.
Assim tanto, rather.
Caluda! hush!
Ora veja, only see!
Aqui tem, there are.
Cinco barretes de dormir, five nightcaps.
Uma capa, an envelope.
Anão, a manikin.
O bom do monge, the good monk.
Dar os parabens, to congratulate.
Gosto de seu estylo, I like your style.
Calle-se, hold your tongue.
Dai-mo, give it me.
Um par, a pair.
A metade, half.

Some Contractions and Abbreviations.

<i>S^{nr.}</i> , <i>senhor</i> , sir.	<i>C.</i> , <i>criado</i> , servant.
<i>De o</i> forms <i>do</i> .	<i>Dir</i> for <i>dizer</i> , to say.
<i>De as</i> „ <i>das</i> .	<i>A.A.</i> for <i>autores</i> , author.
<i>Em a</i> „ <i>na</i> .	<i>Cap^{ao}</i> for <i>capitao</i> , captain.
<i>Em os</i> „ <i>nos</i> .	<i>D.</i> for <i>dom</i> or <i>don</i> .
<i>Par a</i> „ <i>pela</i> .	<i>Far</i> for <i>fazer</i> , to do.
<i>Por as</i> „ <i>pelas</i> .	<i>A.R.</i> for <i>altaza real</i> , royal
<i>Grão</i> , <i>gran</i> , for <i>grande</i> , great.	<i>D^o</i> for <i>Deus</i> , God. [highness.
<i>I</i> for <i>ide</i> , go.	<i>S.</i> for <i>santo</i> , saint.
<i>Môr</i> for <i>maior</i> , greater.	<i>M^o</i> for <i>mestre</i> , master.
<i>Hemos</i> for <i>havemos</i> , we have.	<i>Q^m</i> for <i>Quem</i> , who.
<i>N^a</i> <i>nossa</i> , ours.	<i>M^o</i> <i>Manoel</i> , Emanuel.
<i>P^a</i> <i>padre</i> , father.	<i>D^o</i> <i>Duarte</i> , Edward.
<i>Q.</i> <i>que</i> , who.	<i>M^a</i> <i>minha</i> , my.

Coinage of Portugal.

SILVER.

Coroas (milreis or silver crown)	= 1000 Reis	= 4	10	English.
Meias, ($\frac{1}{2}$), do. do.	= 500	„ = 2	5	„
Crusados novos	= 480	„ = 2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Half do.	= 240	„ = 1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Quarter do.	= 120	„ = 0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Testados	= 100	„ = 0	6	„
Half do.	= 50	„ = 0	3	„
Vintems	= 20	„ = 0	1	„

COPPER COINAGE.

40, 20, 10, 5, 3, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Reis.

GOLD COINS.

Dobraos	= 24,000 Reis	= 7	0	0	English.
Half do.	= 12,000	„ = 3	15	0	„
One-fifth do. (moidore, pistole or lisbonine) = 4,800	„ = 1	7	or 8s.	„	
Dobras	= 3	14	0	„	
Half do.	= 1	17	0	„	
Quarter do.	= 0	18	6	„	
Escudos	= 0	9	2	„	
Half do.	= 0	4	7	„	
Old crusados	= 0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	
Coroas d'ouro	= 1	4	9	„	
Half do.	= 0	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	

A Business or other Communication.

(To Senhora F.)

(from Senhora G.)

Chego a ponto de — : se suas occupaçoẽs lhe permittem de vir á minha casa, dar-lhe hei noticias com que muito folgará. I have just arrived from — : if you are at leisure to give me a call, I have news to impart that will afford you pleasure.

THE END.



